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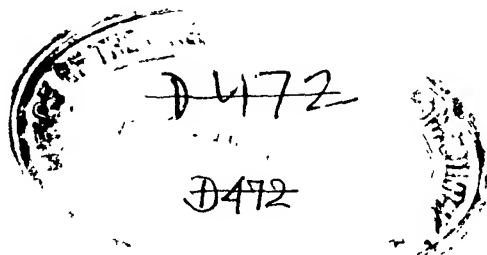
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1915.



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FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. V. LOVETT, C.S.I, I.C.S.,
COMMISSIONER AND PRESIDENT,
PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
LUCKNOW,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES,
MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Lucknow, the 15th July 1915.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1915.

1. *Committee of Management*:—The Hon'ble Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., I.C.S., held charge of the office of the President till I took over charge of the Lucknow Division. Pandit Hirananda Shastri, the Curator of the Museum, worked as Secretary throughout the year. About the end of the year when the term of membership had expired the Managing Committee was reconstituted and with the approval of the Government the following members were elected for the next two years.

President.

1. The Commissioner of the Lucknow Division (*ex officio*).

Members.

2. The Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.
3. N. Heard, Esquire, Principal School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.
4. A. Venis, Esquire, C.I.E., M.A., D. Litt., Superintendent, Sanskrit Studies, United Provinces.
5. Mahamahopādhyāya Dr. Ganga Nath Jha, M.A., D. Litt., Professor, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
6. Lala Sita Ram, B.A., M.R.A.S., Deputy Collector (retired), Allahabad.
7. H. Nelson Wright, Esquire, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Bareilly.
8. M. Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hasan, B.A., B.L., Vakil High Court, Lucknow.
9. C. J. Brown, Esquire, Professor, Canning College, Lucknow.
10. Pandit Radha Kishan, Rai Bahadur, Muttra.
11. S. Said-uz-zafar Khan, M.B., Ch. B., D.T.M., Professor of Anatomy, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
12. W. E. M. Campbell, Esquire, I.C.S., Magistrate and Collector, Mirzapur.
13. Major J.W. D. Megaw, I.M.S., Professor, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.
14. W. Youngman, Esquire, Professor, Canning College, Lucknow.

Secretary.

15. Pandit Hirananda Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Curator of the Museum.

During this year the Committee met three times, on the 25th of August 1914, the 1st of February and the 27th of March 1915. All important business transacted at these meetings is recorded below under the respective heads of the report.

2. *Establishment*:—The head clerk, Babu Prayag Dayal, was promoted to the rank of Supervisor on a graded salary of Rs. 75-5-100 in consideration of the good work he had been doing during the last 12 years of his service and his

general proficiency. • The second clerk was transferred and another man was taken in his place. As the old taxidermist had to retire and no trained hand was available to fill up the vacancy a man, who possessed some rudimentary knowledge of taxidermy, was selected and sent to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for training under the guidance of the head taxidermist there. He returned in November with a certificate of proficiency to take over charge from the retiring incumbent whose services were retained till the 6th of that month. The gardener attached to the staff of the Museum as well as the Bhishti, who had grown old and unfit for work, were permitted to retire on gratuity. The post of the former has not yet been filled up.

3. *Working of the Museum.*—During the year under review the Museum has made considerable progress. The Picture Gallery and the Ethnic Court have been thrown open to visitors. The antiquities unearthed at Kasiā in the Gorakhpur district have been arranged and exhibited in a room which was set apart for the purpose and is now open to the public. The arms which were lying in the old Museum building were brought in and have been displayed in suitable cases in a room which will soon be improved by skylights. All the exhibit rooms except the Saheth Maheth room, which has no show cases, are now open to the general public.

Mr. C. J. Brown has finished arranging the Mughal coins excepting those of Shāh 'Ālam II. The Curator arranged the Gupta coins and is now working on the coins of the Pathān Sultāns with a view to arrange and catalogue them. The publication of the catalogue of the Archaeological Section has, it is regretted, to be unavoidably postponed for Dr. J. Ph. Vogel, who is now in Holland, is withholding the manuscript sent to him for revision for fear of loss in transit. The portion dealing with the Epigraphical Section, however, has been printed.

With the approval of the Government a class has been started in the Museum where the Curator imparts instruction in archaeology. It was opened in November. The Inspector of Schools in the Lucknow circle, with the approval of the Director of Public Instruction in these Provinces, arranged with the local High Schools and the Training College to send one or two masters, interested in Indian History, to the Museum to attend the Curator's lectures for an hour a week. In the beginning there were 14 students; mostly graduates. Towards the end of March the students from the Training College had to withdraw on account of their examination and two men, one of whom is working in the Examiner's office and the other in the Jubilee High School, joined the class. Now there are eight students who are more or less regular in attendance. In all 14 lectures were delivered; three on Jainism, four on Buddhism, three on Indian sculpture and four on Epigraphy. They were mostly general in character and intended to interest the students in the main branches of Indian archaeology. The Curator illustrated his lectures by the exhibits deposited in the Museum and by photographs. In Epigraphy he lectured on the history of the Brāhmī and Kharoshthī scripts and taught the students how to read the Mauryan or early Brāhmī alphabet. This he did by means of charts, enlarged copies of the Brāhmī inscriptions at Bharhut, estampages and squeezes of some of the Aśokan inscriptions. It is proposed to have a course of two years during which it is hoped the students will acquire sufficient knowledge to work independently. At present the undertaking is only experimental. If it proves a success, the educational authorities, will arrange with the schools in the Mufassil to depute teachers to Lucknow for training in Archaeology.

Under the sanction of the Government, conveyed in G. O. no. 1842/XVIII-427, dated 21st November 1914, Pandit Hirananda Shastri contributed a note on the Archaeology of Mandi State in the Punjab to the State Gazetteer which is being drawn by the Superintendent of the principality. At the request of the Director General of Archaeology in India he was deputed to Sārnāth to take part in the archaeological explorations carried on under the supervision of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments. There he explored the area which lies to the west of the Aśoka pillar and succeeded in bringing to light besides the remains of early monastic buildings some highly interesting sculptures of the Mauryan and Śaṅga periods a few of which bore inscriptions in the Brāhmī characters of those times.

4. *Acquisitions*.—The total number of accessions to the Museum during this year was 545. Some of these are on loan. Others have been acquired either by purchase or as presents. They are listed in the appendices at the end, the more important ones being noticed with some details under the following sections:—

	No.
1. Archaeology including Epigraphy...	12
2. Numismatics (coins and medals) ...	227
3. Natural History ...	16
4. Picture Gallery ...	121
5. Ethnography ...	169
Total	545

5. *Archaeology*.—Among the accessions to the Archaeological Section two objects may be described here with some detail. They are statues in alabaster or black marble representing Suvidhinātha and Neminātha, the 9th and 22nd *tirthaṅkaras* of the Jainas. Both of them are standing nude and flanked by a *chowrie* bearer. Their respective symbols of crab and conch-shell are shown on the pedestals which bear short votive inscriptions written in Sanskrit language and Devanāgarī characters. According to these records the images were consecrated in the (Vikrama) year 1208 (A. D. 1151) on Thursday, the 5th day of the bright half of Āshāḍha. They are well preserved. They were both shown at the Exhibition which was held at Allahabad in 1910 and have been lent by His Highness the Chief of Chhatarpur. Of the rest the majority consist of prehistoric pottery and iron tools from Tinnevely and Perumbiar which have been presented by the Madras Government.

6. *Epigraphy*.—To the Epigraphical Section of the Museum some highly interesting exhibits have been added. One of them is an estampage. The record which it represents has not been noticed before. It was found in the estate of Harha, district Bara Banki, and is lying in possession of Raja Pirthipal Singh of Surajpur at Lucknow. It was brought to the notice of the Curator by the manager of the Advocate in whose custody it is now placed and who wanted to know its contents for the said Raja.

See Appendix D.

The inscription is incised with great care and neatness on a smooth slab of sandstone which measures about 2' 2½" by 1' 4½" and contains 22 lines. It is in a good state of preservation only very few letters having been slightly damaged. The characters belong to the northern class of Indian alphabets and the language is Sanskrit verse throughout. It was engraved by Mihiravarmman. The object of the *praśasti* is to record repairing or rebuilding an old and dilapidated temple of Śiva herein named *Andhakabhīd* (the slayer of Andhaka demon) by Sūryavarmman, a highly accomplished son of Īśānavarmman, the Maukhari prince. The date when the sanctuary was reconstructed is expressed in words thus:—

ekādaśātīrīktēshu śaṭsu śātītaḍḍīvīshī
Śatēshu śaradāṁ patyau bhuvah śrīśānavarmmani.

"Six hundred autumns with an excess of eleven (having passed) (i.e. in the year 611) ⁽¹⁾ and the illustrious Īśānavarmman, the vanquisher of his foes ruling the earth." The era is not specified but there can be little doubt after the conclusions arrived at by the late Professor Kielhorn that it is Mālava or Vikrama. In fact this epigraph supplies another good instance showing that the Vikrama era was not so designated originally as was elucidated by the above named Indologist long ago.

To the list of the Maukhari chieftains, known to us from the inscription on the Aśirgaḍh copper seal, ⁽²⁾ the epigraph adds one name viz. of Sūryavarmman though it does not mention him as a ruler. As the said seal makes Śarvvavarmman, the son and successor of Īśānavarmman it would appear that Sūryavarmman either predeceased his father or perhaps had no claims to the throne. This inscription praises the exploits of Īśānavarmman who was ruling at the time of its incision and makes special mention of his conquest over the lord of the Andhras as well as of the Gaudas. It settles his date which was only approximately known from the Aphaḍ inscription ⁽³⁾ of Adityasena where he is spoken of as the contemporary of Kumāragupta of Magadha.

1. Taking *atīrīkta* in the sense of superfluous the other possible meaning will be '589.'

2. Fleet *C. I. I.* Vol. III, pp. 219 ff.

3. *Ibid* pp. 200 ff.

The other addition which may here be described in some detail is the copper-plate inscription of Govindachandra of the Gāhaḍavāla dynasty which is dated in Śaṃvat 1186 and has not yet been published or noticed before. It is incised on a single plate which measures $16\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ and though having a hole at the middle of the top end, evidently meant for passing a ring, has no seal such as is seen accompanying similar documents of this king. It is written in Sanskrit language and Devanāgarī script. In all it has 24 lines of writing. The first eleven give the genealogy of the donor in verses identical with those found on his other grants that have been brought to light. The rest register the object of the inscription which is as follows :—

Govindachandradeva, on Friday the 2nd *tithi* of the bright half of Mārgga- (śirsha) of the year 1186, after bathing in the Ganges at Benares and worshipping Śiva, Viṣṇu and others, granted to Nāne Śarman, the son of Thakkura Śrichandra and grandson of Jayanta, a Brahman of the Śāṇḍilya *gotra* whose three *pravaras* were Śāṇḍilya, Asita and Daivata, the village of Kapāsi in the Mangalajaṭhi *pattalā*. Along with the taxes *bhūgaḥogakara* and *pravaṇikara* it also mentions *turushkadanda*, i.e. "the tax levied for the purpose of checking the imminent danger to ancient civilization and religion from the Moslems." It was written by Thakkura Viśvarūpa who is evidently identical with the writer of one of the Kamauli plate grants (viz. the one dated in Śaṃvat 1184) of Govindachandra.

The plate belongs to the Raja of Itaunjā, a taluqadar of Oudh, and has been secured for loan exhibition through Pandit Ganesh Bihari Misra of Lucknow.

The two Taleśvar copper-plate inscriptions which have been added to the Epigraphical Section this year may also be noticed here in passing. These are engraved on two copper-plates. One of them ascribes itself to Dyutivarmman, the son of Āśnivarmman and the other to Viṣṇuvarmman, the son of Dyutivarmman. These persons have not been identified. A seal is soldered at the right side of each of these plates. The legend on the two seals is identical and assigns both the charters to the great grandson of Viṣṇuvarmman.

These plates, dug out accidentally in the course of terracing a field at Taleśvar near Deghat Post Office of the Almora district, were presented by the Collector for deposit in the Museum.

7. *Numismatics*.—During the year under report 14 gold, 147 silver and 64 copper or billon coins making a total of 225 have been added to the cabinets. Of these 29 were purchased. Of the rest 180 were acquired by the Government of the United Provinces as treasure trove and 16 were presented by other administrations or institutions named in Appendix B. Among the gold coins one is of Samudragupta of the Āśvamedha type which was noticed last year and four are mediæval; two being of Govindachandradeva, one of Madanavarmmadeva and one of Viṣṇuśarāma. It is not known who the last named person was but a coin of his was noticed sometime ago by Mr. V. Smith⁽¹⁾ who calls it a puzzle. It may be pointed out here in passing that this specimen of Viṣṇuśarāma weighs $56\frac{1}{2}$ grains whereas the one published by Mr. Smith weighs 54 grains. Of the rest one is South Indian half pagoda of Venkaṭa of Vijayanagara, three are Paṭhān and five Mughal coins. The Paṭhān coins are of Ghayās-ud-din Balban (670 H.) Mu'iz-ud-din Kaiqubād (689 H.) and Jalāl-ud-din Firōz Shāh II (693 H.). In the Mughal pieces which are of Akbar and Aurangzeb the round mohur of Akbar of Agra mint and Amardād, 50 r.y., requires special mention.

Out of the silver coins 129 are of the Mughal Emperors from Akbar to Shāh Jahān III, 14 are Paṭhān, one of Ghāzi-ud-din Haidar, two are of Native States struck in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II and one is a forged Sītārāmi coin.

In the lot of copper coins three pieces of Altamsh of Narwar and horseman type require special notice.

Two silver medals which were purchased locally have been added to the collection of war medals. One of them has three and the other only one clasp. They respectively bear the following inscriptions over the rim :—

161 *Sapper Bhawani Parshad Misir, Sirmour Sappers.*

112 *Multr. Abdulla, S. & T. Corps.*

Twenty-two duplicate coins of the value of Rs. 47 were sold during the year and the sale-proceeds credited to Government.

8. *Proceedings of the Coin Committee* : will follow.

9. *Natural History*.—Among the accessions to the natural history section of the Museum two huge tusks of an elephant weighing $54\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each and a lion-headed monkey are noticeable. The former, however, have been sent for temporary deposit. Here it may be remarked that several specimens have become time-worn and should be replaced by better ones.

10. *Picture Gallery*.—Considerable progress has been made towards the improvement of the Picture Gallery which was organized very recently. The photos, paintings, banners and drawings which belong to this section have mostly been exhibited on glazed stands or suitable frames fixed against the walls of the northern gallery in the upper storey of the main building. Among the accessions of this year a painting which represents Bahu Begam, the mother of Nawāb Asf-ud-daula of Lucknow, the roll of coloured drawings of buildings stretching from the big Imāmbāra to Husainabad, and 111 photographs illustrating the *Jātaka* and other stories connected with the life of Gautama Buddha are noteworthy. These will soon be displayed like other exhibits in suitable frames.

As was reported last year the gallery was thrown open early in the beginning of this year. It is rather difficult to multiply specimens for they are very costly specially paintings when they are old and genuine. If gentry of these Provinces lend some specimens for loan exhibition to the Museum the gallery would prove very useful and highly instructive.

11. *Ethnographical section*.—This year the ethnic court has been thrown open to visitors which, as was surmised, has contributed largely towards popularizing the institution. A few good show cases have been constructed. The large ones were used for displaying four life-size male figures in plaster of a Bundelā, a Thāru, a Garhwāli and Kachbandā. The Bundelā has been draped to some extent after the fashion of the old Bundelās of Chhatarpur side. The remaining three figures which belong to these Provinces and 11 more which are of general interest, e. g. Andamanese and aborigines of India, will be draped later on when their dress and accoutrements &c. are secured. The gallery on the southern side of the upper storey, set apart for this section, has been partitioned by means of a wooden wall. The western portion thus formed is accessible to the public and the eastern side is used for keeping half finished objects. Apart from the said figures the court now illustrates by means of photographs the different dresses worn by high class people of the country—variety of head dress being shown by 60 turbans of sorts put on as many papier-mache heads and the Bundelā jewellery. Twenty-five casts of faces of different people of India have been arranged and put on the northern wall. Suitable labels will soon be attached to them so as to facilitate their study. The other note-worthy accessions to this section are some articles which are exclusively used by the Shiā' community. They are amulets, known as *ekka*, elliptical pieces of cornelian with neat inscriptions, charms, rosaries, *sijdigāh* made of the sacred dust of the Karbala in Arabia known as *khāk-shafū*, two pieces of cloth bearing some verses from the Qurān used for spreading on the breast of the corpse at the time of interment, &c. The development of this section requires extensive tours by the Curator but it is hoped that it will be accomplished in due course.

12. *Library*.—The reference library of the Museum has been multiplied by some important additions, 10 books were presented by different administrations, seven by the trustees of the British Museum, London, five by the Smithsonian Institution, United States of America, and 20 have been purchased, the costs being met from the budget grant of the Museum.

13. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors as shown by the turnstile was 105,205. See Appendix C.

Besides these visitors there were 741 *pardūnashin* ladies and 670 *bona fide* students of local schools and colleges. Friday has been reserved for students. Last year from February to March the number of students who came to study the exhibits on Fridays was 129. This year it is 198 which shows an increase of 69 in the corresponding months.

14. *Finances*.—The receipts of the Museum during the year under report amounts to Rs. 461 and expenditure to Rs. 14,474. The net cost to Government of maintaining the institution thus amounts to Rs. 14,013. See Appendix A.

15. *Sārṇāth Museum*.—As has been mentioned above the Curator spent 37 days at Sārṇāth in taking part in archæological explorations of the ancient

site there. During this period he visited the Archaeological Museum in his capacity of Honorary Curator. The question of controlling this institution was discussed by the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Museum in their meeting held on 27th March 1914, but the Director-General of Archaeological Survey in India, to whom the matter was referred for opinion, replied that consideration of the question should be deferred until all excavation work at Sārnāth is completed.

16. *General.*—Besides Sārnāth and Benares, the Curator visited Chhatarpur, Muttra, Gorakhpur and Sankisā. In all he spent 54 days in camp. He examined minutely the ancient site of Sankisā in the Farrukhabad district, which represents the old Saṅkāśya where the Buddha alighted from the *trayastrīṃśa* heaven by means of a triple ladder in company of Brahmā and Indra after preaching the law to his mother. The Curator drew up a note for the information of the archaeological authorities concerned and suggested that the site should be scientifically excavated before long or many valuable antiquities which it contains would be lost to science. The question is under consideration of the Archaeological Department. He prepared a list of spare antiquities in the Provincial Museum for distribution to other Museums. He also identified and listed 75 coins for the Phayre Provincial Museum, Burma, besides identifying certain coins shown by private individuals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. V. LOVETT,

President.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14.)

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1915.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year 1913-14.	Budget estimates of the year under report, 1914-15.	Actuals of the year under report, 1914-15.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	141	150	141
Miscellaneous... ..	293	450	320
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	434	600	461
CHARGES.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Curator	3,656	3,900	3,956
<i>Total, Salaries</i> ...	3,656	3,900	3,956
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Supervisor, clerks, photographer-draftsman and taxidermist.	1,863	2,220	2,144
Servants	1,417	1,548	1,340
Female attendants with gharry hire ..	84	84	84
<i>Total, Establishment.</i>	3,364	3,852	3,568
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	981	1,000	582
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	47	...	76
<i>Total, Allowances</i> ...	1,028	1,000	658
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Formation of ethnographic court ... ..	...	1,500	1,498
Acquisition of specimens	1,121	1,270	1,276
Preservation of specimens... ..	311	300	300
Library	432	500	420
New cases and furniture	4,508	700	699
Hot weather charges	130	150	70
Clothing of peons	180	180	77
Compilation of catalogue of coins ... ..	...	1,900	...
Miscellaneous contingencies (pay of menials, water-rate, up-keep of lawns, &c.)	1,703	1,791	1,952
<i>Total, Contingencies</i> ...	8,385	8,291	6,292
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	16,433	17,043	14,474

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 7, 9, 10 and 11).

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March 1915.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Numismatics.</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	3 gold, 132 silver and 45 copper coins.
	Government of Bombay ...	3 silver coins
	Government of Madras ...	1 gold coin.
	The Director of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces.	4 silver and 7 copper coins.
<i>Natural History.</i>	The City Magistrate of Lucknow ...	1 silver coin.
	The Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, United Provinces.	2 elephant tusks <i>on deposit</i> .
	The Lady Principal, LaMartinière Girls' High School, Lucknow.	1 Australian cockatoo
	The Joint Magistrate, Lucknow ...	7 wolf cubs.
	Rai Bahadur Munshi Prag Narain Bhargava, Lucknow.	1 Lion-headed monkey and 1 parrot.
<i>Picture gallery.</i>	Khan Bahadur Mangal Khan of Puranpur, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	2 Fowls.
	Government, United Provinces ...	1 roll of coloured drawings of the buildings from big Imāmbāra to Husainabad.
<i>Ethnography.</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	1 gold ornament.
	The Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.	28 musical instruments, 60 papier-mache heads and 25 casts of faces.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 13.)

Showing the monthly attendance of visitors to the Provincial Museum as registered by the turnstile during the year ending 31st March 1915.

Month.			Number of visitors.	Pardanashin ladies.	Students.
1			2	3	4
April	1914	...	6,758	69	15
May	"	...	9,333	45	...
June	"	...	7,492	33	...
July	"	...	6,837	35	...
August	"	...	6,471	37	43
September	"	...	5,213	32	47
October	"	...	6,370	67	44
November	"	...	15,443	59	104
December	"	..	9,683	49	97
January	1915	...	11,683	100	122
February	"	..	9,804	88	105
March	"	...	10,118	127	93
Total			105,205	741	670

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March 1915.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Image (4' 10" × 1' 6½") in polished black marble representing Suvidhinātha, the 9th Jina, standing nude with the figure of a crab, his cognizance, drawn on the pedestal which bears a short votive inscription recording consecration in the year (Sāṃvat) 1205.	Chhatarpur, Central India.	His Highness the Chief of Chhatarpur, Central India.	On loan.
2. Statue (3' 7" × 1' 3½") of polished black marble representing Nemināth, the 22nd Tirthāṅkara of the Jainas standing nude with his symbol—the figure of a conch. The short votive inscription on the pedestal says that it was set up in the Sāṃvat (year) 1208.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
3. Collection of 33 specimens of prehistoric pottery from Tinnevely (Madras).	Tinnevely (Madras).	Government of Madras.	
4. Fifteen prehistoric fragmentary tools of iron.	Ditto	Ditto.	
5. Five specimens of old pottery.	Perumbiar, Madras	Ditto.	
6. Image (1' 5" × 2' ½") in alloy of brass representing Rāma, Lakṣmaṇa and (Sītā ?)	Benares	Purchased.	
7. Brazen emblem of Śiva (7" × 6") on an ornamental pedestal with figures of Gaṇeśa, Viṣṇu and Sūrya on the corners—the fourth being missing.	Benares	Purchased	
8. Square brick (20" × 20" × 3½") probably Mauryan.	Sankisā, district Farrukhabad.	Acquired by Curator.	
9. Copper-plate inscription of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj, dated in Sāṃvat 1186 and recording the grant of the village of Kapāsi to Nānē Śarman.	Itaunjā, United Provinces.	The Raja of Itaunjā, United Provinces.	On loan.
10. Impression of a stone inscription of the time of Śśānavarmman, the Maukhari prince which records repairs of an old Śiva temple by Sūryavarmman in the (Vikrama Sāṃvat) year 611.	From the inscription lying in the Advocate office at Lucknow.	Acquired by Curator.	
11. Taleśvar copper-plates of Viṣṇuvarmman.	Taleśvar, Almora district.	The District Magistrate, Almora.	
12. Plaster cast of Asoka's edict at Sārnāth.	Sārnāth, Benares	Purchased.	

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

For the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Agents for the sale of United Provinces Government publications.

IN ENGLAND.

Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.	Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.
Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.	B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S. W.	Deighton, Bell & Co., Limited, Cambridge.
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 68—74, Carter Lane, E. C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W. C.	T. Fisher Unwin, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.
Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.	W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.
	Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.	Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.
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IN INDIA.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.	A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
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Higginbotham & Co., Madras.	Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
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G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.	A. M. and J. Ferguson, Ceylon
Thompson & Co., Madras.	Rai Prag Narain Bhargava Bahadur, Proprietor, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
S. Murthy & Co., Madras	Messrs. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
Temple & Co., Madras.	Ram Dayal Agarwala, Bookseller, 184, Katra Road, Allahabad
Cambridge & Co., Madras.	N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press Allahabad.
Thacker & Co., Limited, Bombay.	

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1916.



ALLAHABAD:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS UNITED PROVINCES.
1916.

No. 571 of 1916.

FROM

L. H. TURNER, Esq., I.C.S.,
OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION AND
PRESIDENT, U. P. PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
LUCKNOW,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Lucknow, the 3rd August, 1916.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith for the information and orders of Government the Annual Report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. H. TURNER,

President.

(Maximum limit of Report—five pages.)

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Annual Report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

1. *Committee of Management.*—There was no change in the body of the Managing Committee of the Museum. The office of the President was held by Sir Verney Lovett and that of the Secretary by the Curator as usual throughout the year. The Committee met twice; first on the 28th August, 1915, and then on the 26th of February, 1916. The work done during these two meetings was chiefly of routine nature. The items requiring special mention are noticed below under the several sections of the report to which they belong.

2. *Establishment.*—Owing to the introduction of the Pike scheme from the beginning of the year under report the salaries of the two ill-paid clerks were raised from Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 and Rs. 25, respectively, rising to Rs. 45 and 35 by an annual increment of Rs. 2. Till a suitable and more efficient hand is appointed the second clerk has been promoted to the post of the senior clerk and a temporary hand is placed in his stead. With the approval of the Government the pay of the carpenter attached to the staff of the Museum has been raised from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per mensem and a *jamadar* appointed on Rs. 10 per mensem. The post of the gardener was abolished and his work has been entrusted to the *malis* employed for the up-keep of the Museum lawns.

The photographer-draftsman was granted one month's privilege leave on medical certificate but no substitute was appointed in his place.

3. *Working of the Museum.*—Considerable progress has been made in the Ethnographical Section of the Museum both in the addition of specimens and their exhibition in suitable show cases. These will be noticed under paragraph 10. Some important additions have also been made to the Archaeological Section and the coin cabinets. They are described below in paragraphs 6 and 7. Two grated doors have been put up to secure the central corridor which can now be utilized for exhibiting valuable specimens. The room containing arms has been provided with a sky-light which together with a window cut in a niche has considerably improved the light in the stair-case to illuminate which a strong lamp had to be put even at noon-tide. The Catalogue of the Mughal coins is nearing completion and that of the Pathāns and the Guptas is in course of preparation.

With the sanction of the Government 743 duplicate coins, of which 2 were gold, 474 silver, and 249 copper or billon and 18 lead were distributed free of cost to different Native States such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Indore, Mysore, Cochin and Kashmir and the Museum at Patna. To facilitate identification a brief description of each coin was also sent.

In accordance with resolutions passed by the Museum Conference held at Madras in 1912, the Curator drew up a list of the duplicate specimens in the Archaeological Section of the Museum and it was sent to Government for circulation. At the recommendation of the Director-General of Archaeology in India most of these specimens were presented to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and the rest to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. As the building where the latter institution is housed is now used as the base hospital for the sick and the wounded soldiers returning from the field the specimens set apart for it are still kept in the Museum. Forty-eight different stuffed birds were presented to the Fyzabad Museum and twelve to the School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.

With the approval of the Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces metallic casts of some of the important coins in the cabinet of the Museum were supplied to certain schools and colleges who had applied for them with a view to create an interest in the study of coins as well as the history of the country.

The class in Archaeology, which was started last year, was regularly held by the Curator. There were seven students * of whom four are graduates working

Acquisition and
exhibition of
specimens.

Cataloguing.

Distribution of
duplicate coins
and other
specimens.

Supply of casts
of coins to schools
and colleges.

Archaeological
class of the
Museum.

* Babu Kirpa Shankar, B.A., L.T., Church Mission High School.
Babu S. N. Roy, M. Sc., Professor, Canning College.
Babu Beni Pershad, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Aminabad High School.
Pt. Rajeshwar Nath Kaul, B.A., L.T., Husainabad High School.
Babu Puttan Lal, Accountant, Examiner's Office, O. and R. Ry.
Babu Lakshmi Dhar Saksena, Sub-Head, Examiner's Office, O. and R. Ry.
Babu Prayag Dayal, Supervisor, Provincial Museum.

in different institutions at Lucknow. On the whole they were regular in their attendance excepting in the months of November and January when they had to work for their University Examinations.*

Public Lectures.

4. *Public Lectures.*—According to the deliberations of the Managing Committee of the Museum the Curator delivered two public lectures illustrated by magic lantern slides with a view to popularize the Museum and inform the literary public of the research work lying before them in the domain of archaeology. Both of these were delivered under the auspices of the United Provinces Historical Society. In one he described some of the most interesting ancient sites in these Provinces pointing out the data they are likely to yield for supplementing the knowledge of Indian history we possess if explored scientifically. The other was on the educative importance of the Museum.

Contributions
by the Curator
to Scientific
Journals

The Curator wrote an interesting monograph on the Hamīrhaṭh or "the obstinacy of Hamīr," the Chauhān ruler of Ranthambore, giving an illustrated and traditional account of his battle against 'Alā-ud-dīn Khaljī. With the approval of the Committee he contributed it to the Journal of Indian Arts and Industries. He wrote two more articles. One of them deals with the copper plate inscription of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj, dated (Vikrama) *Saṃvat* 1186, which he had obtained for the Museum. The other treats of the Maukharī stone inscription which he noticed last year and which now has been secured through the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S. This was sent to the Director-General of Archaeology in India who has forwarded it to the Government Epigraphist for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica* where the former article has also to appear. His note on the Aśvamedha coins of Samudra Gupta has appeared in the latest issue of the Numismatic Supplement of the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal. Besides this he identified and listed 23 Gupta and 27 later Kushan coins which were found in the Hissar district in the Punjab and were sent to him for the purpose by the Secretary of the Numismatic Society of India. A brief note on the former has been drawn by him for insertion in the Numismatic Supplement of the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal.

5. *Acquisitions.*—During the year under report 852 new objects have been added to the Museum collections. Of these some 660 are presents. The rest were acquired by purchase. These accessions are listed under their respective heads in the appendices attached to the report. Their classification is as follows:—

(i) Archaeology, including Epigraphy	...	...	67
(ii) Numismatics (coins and medals)	...	...	574
(iii) Natural History	...	...	5
(iv) Pictures or portraits and photos	...	...	7
(v) Ethnography	..	...	199
Total			852

Of these the more important ones will be noticed below with some details under the sections to which they belong.

6. *Archaeology.*—During the year under report several objects of great archaeological value and interest have been added to the Museum collection. Of these the most important is the copper plate which Pandit Hirananda Shastri unearthed at Kasiā in 1911. This is a present from the Director-General of Archaeology in India. The chief interest which this document possesses lies in its bearing on the problem of identification of Kasiā with the ancient Kuśanagara or Kusinara as has already been pointed out in the archaeological reports† and the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.‡ The other document of equal importance is the stone inscription of the reign of the Maukharī king Īśānavarman which is dated in the (Vikrama) year 611 and appears to be the only dated record of the Maukharī princes yet known to us. The inscription has already been noticed in my last annual report. The Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government, acquired it as a present for the Museum from Raja Raghuraj Bahadur Singh of Harahā, district Bara Banki.

* In the Examination held in February only three students appeared. They were all successful. They were examined by Dr. T. K. Laddu, B. A., Ph. D. of the Queen's College, Benares. Their names in order of merit are B. Puttan Lal Vidyarthi, B. Prayag Dayal and Professor S. N. Roy.

† A. S. R. 19.0-11, p. 73 ff. A. P. R. of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. C., for 1911 p. 9 ff.

‡ 1913 pp. 151-153.

As remarked above the Curator has written a critical note on it which will appear in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

The collection of prehistoric antiquities in the Museum has been multiplied by the addition of two copper hatchets from Bithūr in the Cawnpore district and one from Majhadpur which was presented by the District Magistrate of Hardoi.

The bronze image of Śiva which the Curator secured at Benares requires a special mention for it is in a good state of preservation and is a nice specimen of the mediaeval Nepalese sculpture. It represents Sukhāsina (sitting in an easy posture) Śiva, four-armed holding trident and antelope in the right and left upper hands, respectively, the two lower hands being stretched in the *abhaya* and *vara mudras*, or the attitude of imparting security and the gift bestowing gesture. The mitre or the head-gear closely resembles that on the sculptures of Southern India. Six drawings illustrating the archaeological explorations of the ancient site at Kasiā in the Gorakhpur district sent by the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle of the Archaeological Survey, may also be mentioned in this Section. They are very helpful for studying the exhibits which were unearthed at the said site and are now displayed in the Museum. They have been put in suitable glazed frames and hung up in the room set apart for the exhibition of the antiquities of Kasiā. Mention may here be made in passing of the estampages of the Aśoka inscriptions at Allahabad and Kālsi and the well-known Samudra Gupta inscription on the Allahabad pillar which were prepared by the staff of the Museum for the purpose of teaching the archaeological class. Of the Kālsi edicts a mould has been made with a view to get a plaster cast for replacing the old one which is too worn for study.

7. *Numismatics*.—The coin cabinet of the Museum was enriched by the addition of 572 coins out of which 40 were purchased, 442 acquired by Local Government as Treasure Trove, and 90 were presented by different administrations, institutions, or gentlemen named in the Appendix B. Of these 29 are gold, 415 silver and 128 copper or billon. Their details are as follows:—Among the gold coins one is of Wima (Wema) Kadphises (Kadphisis II) type—half length figure of king and Śiva, round; one of Kanishka type—with Iranian title *Shāonānoshāo*, round; one of Samudra Gupta (Tiger type), one of Chandra Gupta II (Archer type), a standard type of Kumāra Gupta, two of Gāngeyadeva, two *Padmaṭankas*, five *fanams* of Ganga dynasty, one is of the Ahom king Brajnāth Singh, eight are Mughal and one of Ghiyāsuddin Mahmūd, the Pretender (year 752H). Of the remaining three pieces one is the double or proof mohar of William IV, struck in the year 1835, one a ten-rupee and the other a five-rupee mohar of Queen Victoria struck in 1870.

In the silver pieces 12 are Paṭhān, 174 Mughal, 168 belonging to the kings of Oudh from Ghāzi-ud-dīn Haidar to Amjad Ali Shāh, 29 to the Sultāns of Bengal and 16 are of the kings of Gujarat. Of the rest five are of Maḍnavarmman, five are Greek, three being of Antialkidas (A and B types) one of Menander, one of Hermaos and Kalliope and four belong to the Indo Scythian kings, two being of Azes (one with bull and the other with Pallas standing) and one of Azilises (mounted king and goddess with palms).

Among the lot of copper coins, twelve are *Audumbara* (of Śivadāsa, Rudradāsa and Dhanaghosha), 39 are Paṭhāns one of which, as has been shown by Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S., is the unusual piece belonging to the Hijri year 894, or the first year of Sikandar Lodi, with the words *بخت دہلی* coming immediately under the name of Bahlol and the word *سلطان* placed in the same line as *بہلول* and driven obscurely into a corner, 14 are Mughal and 56 Oudh. Of the rest one is of Strato (Herakles and Nike type), two of Menander, one of Azes and one of Azilises (king on horseback and bull to right).

8. *Natural History*.—There is little to report under this section as the additions made during the year are few and ordinary.

9. *Picture Gallery*.—This year two portraits were acquired for the Picture Gallery of the Museum. One of them is a fine specimen of the late Mughal school and is believed to be the representation of Zebunnisā, the gifted daughter of Aurangzeb. The other represents Dhaniā Mahri, the notorious maid servant of Nasir-ud-dīn Haidar whom she is said to have poisoned to death. Besides these seven photographic copies of the portraits of Timūr, Akbar, Sivaji etc., published in the *Indian Art Journal*, have been put on show with a view to make the collection

of the representations of the noted figures in the history of this country as complete as possible. The roll of coloured drawings stretching from the big Imāmbāra to Husainābād which was acquired by the Local Government last year and presented to the Museum has been exhibited in glazed frames. It had to be cut in three pieces for it was too long to be displayed as one piece.

10. *Ethnographic Section*.—During the year under review the Ethnographic Section of the Museum developed considerably. The whole of the gallery which was set apart for the time being to accommodate ethnic exhibits is now practically filled up. Six new wall cases were made. The large ones, measuring 10' x 7', have been used for displaying life-size figures in plaster of which two represent Andamanese, male and female; one Nāgā; one Mishmi; two Daffās, male and female; one Mikir and one Paku Karen. The figures of a Mīnā and two Burmese, male and female, are still to be encased. Of all the 15 figures which the Museum has now got 11 have been draped. In procuring dress and other articles belonging to these subjects the Curator was greatly helped by several gentlemen especially the Hon'ble Mr. F. O. Oertel, Chief Engineer to the Assam Administration and Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, I.C.S., and the Museum Committee is thankful to them all. More than one hundred articles have been added to this section. Their classification is this: 29 are connected with folklore or religious belief, 30 are implements of warfare or hunting appliances, 10 are musical instruments of primitive as well as advanced type, 24 connected with hand industry or husbandry and 59 with festive or wedlock ceremonies; rest being miscellaneous. Excepting the musical instruments and charms the majority belong to the primitive tribes inhabiting the Mirzapur district. A few pictures as well as photographs were also added to the ethnographic collection during this year. One of these, a gift of Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Esq., I.C.S., represents some types of head dress which was particularly in use during the times of the Nawābs.

11. *Library*.—Some fifty new books excluding gazettes, small pamphlets or brochures were added to the reference library attached to the Museum. Of these twenty-four were received gratis and the rest were purchased.

12. *Visitors*.—This year the total number of visitors as recorded by the turnstile was 108,986. The largest number noted for one day was 6,609. This was on the day of the local fair, a bathing day (*kārtikī pūrṇimā*) when thousands of villagers pour in from the neighbouring villages to have a dip in the Gomti. Besides these visitors there were 754 *pardanashin* ladies and 1,004 *bona fide* students for whom the 15th day of every month and each Friday are respectively reserved. The average attendance including all the items was 303. Compared to that of the previous year it shows an increase of 4,128 on the whole which would go to indicate that the institution is growing in popularity.

13. *Finances*.—The receipts of the United Provinces Provincial Museum during the year amount to Rs. 270 and expenditure was Rs. 15,286; so the net cost of maintaining it was Rs. 15,016 which was met from Government grant.

14. *Sārṇāth Museum*.—In capacity of the Honorary Curator, Pandit Hīrananda Shastri inspected the Sārṇāth Museum of Archaeology twice, first in October, 1915, and then in March, 1916. In November, he deputed one of his men for six days and had all the exhibits thoroughly cleaned. In one of his visits to this institution he secured the bronze statue of Sukhāsīna Śiva noticed above.

15. *General*.—During the year under report the Curator spent 68 days in camp, 5 at Sārṇāth, 17 at Allahabad, 8 at Kālsi and Muttra and the rest in Garhwal. During these visits he took 12 photographs for the Ethnographical Section of the Museum and copied three copper plate inscriptions besides those mentioned above for the epigraphical rooms. Their details are given at the end in Appendix D.

L. TURNER,

Officiating Commissioner and President,

United Provinces Provincial Museum Committee.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 13.)

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year 1914-15	Budget estimates for the year under report, 1915-16.	Actuals of the year under report, 1915-16.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	141	150	141
Miscellaneous	320	250	129
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	461	400	270
CHARGES.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Curator	3,956	4,200	4,256
Total, salaries ...	3,975	4,200	4,256
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Supervisor	900	960	960
Clerks, photographer-draftsman and taxidermist ...	1,244	1,320	1,533
Servants	1,340	1,272	1,154
Female attendants with gharry hire ...	81	84	76
Total, establishment ...	3,568	3,636	3,723
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	582	800	714
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	76	...	74
Total, allowances ...	658	800	788
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Formation of Ethnographic court	1,498	1,500	1,500
Acquisition of specimens	1,276	1,214	1,212
Preservation of specimens... ..	300	300	301
Library	420	500	499
New cases and furniture	699	700	704
Hot weather charges	70	150	76
Clothing of peons	77	180	165
Compilation of catalogue of coins ... ..	...	1,900	...
Miscellaneous (pay of menials etc.)	1,952	2,067	2,062
Total, contingencies ...	6,292	8,511	6,519
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	14,474	17,147	15,286

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 7—9.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented
1	2	3
<i>Numismatics.</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	2 gold, 331 silver and 109 copper coins and one bronze medal of United Provinces Exhibition.
	Government of Bombay, through the Honorary Secretary, B. B. R. A. S.	2 silver coins.
	Government of Bombay, through Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Poona.	16 silver coins.
	Government of Madras, through Superintendent, Madras Museum.	5 gold and 10 silver coins.
	Assam Administration ...	27 silver coins.
	Assam Administration, through Secretary, Coin Committee, Shillong.	1 gold coin.
	Government of Bengal, through the Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	5 silver coins.
	Punjab Government, through Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.	12 copper coins.
	The Director of Agriculture and Industries, C. P.	3 gold and 6 silver coins.
	The Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to United Provinces Government.	1 gold coin
<i>Natural History.</i>	The Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow ...	1 billon forged coin.
	Captain Reimonl, Multan ...	1 billon coin.
<i>Natural History.</i>	Mr. Shipley, Government Horticultural gardens, Lucknow.	1 bird.
<i>Ethnography.</i>	The Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.	88 arms, dresses, ornaments shoes, images, etc.
	M. Gopāl Ram of Gahmer, district Ghazipur, through the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, I. C. S.	3 leather boxes embossed with peacock's leather from Bilaspur.
	Rai Bahadur Panjit Ratha Krishna, Muttra.	1 carved <i>khanjri</i> or tambourine.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 12.)

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, from the 1st April, 1915, to 31st March, 1916.

Months.					Number of visitors.	Pardanashin ladies.	Students.
1					2	3	4
April	1915	...	...	...	7,289	90	54
May	"	...	...	...	7,095	52	39
June	"	...	...	...	10,202	90	36
July	"	...	...	...	7,601	92	65
August	"	...	...	...	6,679	34	44
September	"	...	...	...	4,944	40	16
October	"	...	...	...	6,864	39	49
November	"	...	...	...	13,805	65	84
December	"	...	...	...	12,679	70	285
January	1916	...	...	...	11,880	33	185
February	"	...	...	...	10,601	48	103
March	"	...	...	...	9,347	101	44
Total					108,986	754	1,004

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

*List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum,
Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1916*

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Two hatchets weighing 2 lb. 4 oz. and 1 lb. 4 oz., respectively, from Bithūr, district Cawnpore.	Bithūr, Cawnpore.	Purchased.	
Six drawings illustrating the archaeological exploration of ancient site at Kasiā, district Gorakhpur	Kasiā, district Gorakhpur.	Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. C., Lahore.	
Eight rusty cannon balls	Malihabad, district Lucknow.	The prosecuting officer, Lucknow.	
One <i>vajra</i> or thunderbolt of steel (gilted)...	...	Purchased at Lucknow.	
One copper hatchet belonging to the prehistoric period, about 2,000 B. C.	Majhadpur, district Hardoi.	The District Officer, Hardoi.	
One copper plate unearthed by Pandit Hiranda Shastri in 1912.	Kasiā, district Gorakhpur.	The Director-General of Archaeology in India.	
Three clay seals	Bihār, district Fariukhabad.	Purchased.	
One plaster cast of Vishṇu image from Gorakhpur.	...	The Director-General of Archaeology in India.	Broken in transit.
Antiquities discovered at Kasiā :— Six silver coins of Kumāra Gupta. Collection of jewels found with relics. A lump of gold. Ear-ring of gold. Folded gold leaf, from Sahēt Mahēt. Small fragments of bones. Leaves of gold. Beady crystals One punch-marked coin. Metallic fragment from Sahēt Mahēt. Box containing relics from Sahēt Mahēt.	Kasiā and Sahēt Mahēt, district Gorakhpur	Ditto.	
Twenty-one seals of clay	Bihār, district Fariukhabad	Purchased.	
One Maukharī stone inscription of the time of Iśānavarman recording repairs to an old temple by Sūryavarman in the Vikrama year 611	Harahā, district Bara Banki.	Raja Raghu-raj Bahadur Singh of Harahā, district Bara Banki.	
One bronze image of Śiva representing Sukhāsīna Śiva, four-armed holding trident and an antelope in right and left hands, respectively.		Purchased at Benares.	

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

*List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum,
Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1916—(concluded).*

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Estampages of Aśoka and Samudra Gupta inscriptions on Allahabad Fort pillar.	...	Prepared by curator.	
Fragment of a Sanskrit inscription bearing portions of nine lines written in the Nāgarī character of about the 11th century.	Dudhi, district Jhansi.	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. C., Lahore.	
Jaina image	Orai, district Jalaun.	The District Officer, Jalaun.	
Box containing antiquities from Kasiā, Sahēt Mahēt and Etah.	Kasiā, Sahēt Mahēt, district Gorakhpur and Etah.	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. C., Lahore.	

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ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1917.



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FROM

C. E. WILD, Esq., I.C.S.,

OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION, AND

PRESIDENT, PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE, LUCKNOW

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

UNITED PROVINCES, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD.

Dated Lucknow, the 4th August, 1917.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the information and orders of Government, the annual report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1917.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. E. WILD,

President.

(Maximum limit of Report—five pages.)

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Annual report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1917.

1. *Committee of Management.*—During the year the personnel of the committee remained unchanged. The office of president was held almost throughout by the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett, except at the end of the year when I officiated for him as Commissioner, Lucknow division. Pandit Hirananda Shastri, the Curator, continued secretary practically throughout the year. On the 29th March he made over charge to Mr. K. N. Dikshit of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, who was appointed in his place, as his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for deputation in the Kashmir State. One meeting was held during the year under report, viz., in August 1916, the business before it being mostly of a routine character.

2. *Establishment.*—The photographer-draftsman was on medical leave from the 29th November, 1916, to the end of the year. In his place a temporary hand was employed. The 1st clerk was also on leave without pay for four and a half months from the 16th November, 1916, to the 31st March, 1917, his work being done by a substitute appointed in his place. The pay of the three *farrashes* was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each and the remuneration of the *zanana* attendants from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.

3. *Working of the Museum.*—The progress made during recent years to make the Museum a thoroughly educative and at the same time attractive institution was fairly maintained during the current year. Important additions have been made to all the sections, especially the archaeological and ethnographical sections, which will be noted later on in this report. Particular care is being taken to provide every important exhibit with a neat tin label with trilingual descriptions. The copper plate room has its labelling nearly completed. The catalogue of the Mughal coins is now complete and only awaits the passing of the present times of financial stringency to see the light of the day. The cataloguing of the Gupta and Pathan coins is in progress.

Cataloguing.

4. *Education and research work.*—The class in archaeology, which is a unique feature of the Museum, calculated to increase the scope of its educative work, was held during the current year, though less frequently than during the last two years as the curator was absent from headquarters for about three months in winter. The subject of the lectures was as before, Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmanism, with special reference to the artistic side, as illustrated by the inscriptions and sculptures in the Museum.

Class in archaeology.

The very keen practical interest which the United Provinces Historical Society is taking in the cause of antiquity and for which the members deserve the best thanks of the whole antiquarian world was witnessed during the year in their resolution to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for scientific excavation to be carried on at the ancient site of Sankisa in the Farrukhabad district, most likely to be identified with the ancient Sāṅkāśya of Brahmanical and Buddhist fame. Pandit Hirananda Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, was entrusted with the work with the sanction of the Government of India in the Education department and the government order in this connection was received in the Museum office on the 1st November, 1916. In December 1916 Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in India, visited Sankisa with a view to examine the site carefully with the curator, and discuss with him the general nature of the work to be carried out. Spade work was actually begun on the 15th January and continued till the 18th March, 1917, thus covering a period of more than two months. A brief description of the finds will be found in paragraph 6. An exhaustive illustrated account of the excavations is to appear in due course from the pen of the excavator Pandit Hirananda Shastri in the journal of the United Provinces Historical Society. The total cost of the work amounted to Rs. 2,789-11-6 of which Rs. 2,000 were paid by the United Provinces Historical Society and the rest were met by the Local Government. Pandit Hirananda Shastri could not spend the whole amount of Rs. 1,000 so kindly sanctioned by the Local Government, as he was soon to be transferred on

Excavation.

deputation to Kashmir. The result was that he had to leave unexplored the rather promising site of Bihar, in the neighbourhood of Sankisa, nor could he complete the work at Sankisa, which he had actually begun, to his satisfaction. It is hoped, however, that with the permission of Government a complete exploration of the twin sites will be resumed later on and definite results arrived at. The antiquities so far unearthed have been removed to the Museum, where they will soon be open for exhibition in the Śrāvasti room of which a portion has been reserved for them.

Contribution to
Scientific
Journals

During the year under report the curator, Pandit Hirananda Shastri, wrote an illustrated article entitled "Novelties in Gupta coins" for the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (Numismatic Supplement). In this article he published three highly interesting gold coins of the Emperors Chandragupta II (couch or lyre type) and Kumāragupta I (Peacock type, variety B, and Lion-slayer type) of the Imperial Gupta dynasty. Another article of considerable length which was sent to the Director-General of Archaeology in India for insertion in his annual report for 1915-16, part II, was on "Seven images added recently to the Archaeological Section of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow." This paper deals with one Brahmanical, three Buddhist and three Jaina sculptures. The Brahmanical figure described is the colossal *Ādivardha* (primeval boar) from Jhansi district. The Jaina images are the alabaster ones from Chhatarpur State and the brass image acquired from Hardwar. The Buddhist figures described are a railing pillar of the Kushāna period from Gurgaon district; and two brass statues of Buddha and Tārā found at Sahēth Mahēth. In connection with the last image, Pandit Hirananda Shastri proceeds at some length to point out how it represents Tārā without an attempt to delineate any particular form of the goddess as is usually done. He then traces out in detail the history of the cult of the Brahmanical goddess Tārā from a wealth of references to Āgamic and Tāntric lore and elaborately determining the true character of the deity, and carefully comparing it with the Buddhist deity of the same name, proves how the latter was adopted from the former. He has shown clearly how the conception of Tārā as a form of Durgā in Brahmanical mythology finds its counterpart in Mahāyāna Buddhism as the *Śakti* or female energy of Avalōkitēśvara; also how the name and fame of the Buddhist prototype extended far and wide, while the Brahmanical original was known to a much limited sphere of votaries.

Besides these articles Pandit Hirananda Shastri also supplied the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern circle, Lahore, with a list of monuments in the Mandi, Suket and Chamba states for the revised list of antiquarian remains in the Punjab.

During the year 76 coins in all (2 gold, 42 silver and 32 copper) were received from the Phayre Museum, Rangoon, which were duly returned after being identified and classified.

5. *Acquisitions*.—In all 674 new specimens, exclusive of the antiquities from Sankisa, found place in the Museum during the year under report, of which 518 were presented and the rest purchased. The acquisitions as classified under different heads (detailed information about which is given in the succeeding paragraphs) are—

Archaeology (including Epigraphy)	...	...	...	43
Numismatics	...	...	...	377
Natural History	...	...	...	34
Picture gallery	...	...	...	1
Ethnography	...	...	...	219
Total				674

6. *Archaeology*.—Of the 15 group of objects of archaeological interest consisting of 43 specimens, three have been purchased and the rest presented. A finely carved standing basalt image (height. 3' 6") of Vishnu from Sultanpur with an elaborate headdress, deserves prominent mention. It has four hands of which one is in the security bestowing attitude and the other three hold *Saṅkha*, *Chakra* and *Gadā*, respectively; small figures of the goddesses *Lakshmī* and *Bhūmī* (earth) occur on either side. The chiselling is delicate and the image a good specimen of mediaeval art. Another interesting image is a colossal seated Jaina

in red sandstone of Mathura texture which comes from Sitapur district. The beautifully carved halo at the back is a typical production of late Gupta art. Another image acquired along with this is a buff coloured sandstone image of the Jaina Tirthankara, Rishabhanātha, inscribed on the pedestal with a mutilated one-line inscription in Nāgarī characters of about the thirteenth century which speaks of one Rāut Śrī Pipatara from Ayodhya, who had probably something to do with the setting up of the image. An architectural fragment in marble from the celebrated Dilwara temples on mount Abu representing a male figure with attendants and two interesting Nepal brass images of the Buddhist deities Vairochana and Tārā were also added during the year. A copper plate which was recently discovered at Radau in Mainpuri district, was acquired for the Museum, but on examination it appears to be an unimportant grant probably forged and certainly engraved by a very ignorant artist. Barely a few names are yielded by the record and the rest is all hopeless confusion. It refers to the Chāhamāna family of Rajputs which is even now the most influential of the Rajput clans in the district.

Some of the most important acquisitions consist of the antiquities excavated at Sānkisa referred to above. Of the coins which number about 40; one important unique specimen in lead contains the legend *Gomitasa* in early Brāhmī characters of about 200 B.C. Possibly the *Gomitra* of this coin is identical with the chieftain of the same name, whose copper coins have been published (*Indian Museum Catalogue*, volume I, page 205, plate XXIII-6); another interesting coin belongs to Hagāmāsha, a Satrap of Mathura (circa 100 B.C.) A few coins belong to the Kushāna period, including one of Kadphises II of the usual Śiva with bull type. Other coins have yet to be cleaned and await careful examination. There are 114 terracotta seals divisible into 6 groups. One group of 48 seals has been impressed in the name of one Bhadrāksha, who must have been a devotee of god Śiva, as the trident-bearing standing figure of that god occurs on every one of these seals, while in 21 specimens, the reverse side also represents the crouching bull (Nandī), sacred to the god. Another group of 40 seals in the name of one Śvētabhadra, exhibits a flying figure, probably Garuḍa, holding a serpent in his left hand, while the reverse shows a deity seated on a peacock, with unfurled plumage. Still another class of seals issued by Ranyāksha contains a figure (probably of god Śiva) standing with a bull behind it, very much resembling the delineation on the famous Śiva-with-bull-type of the Kushāna king Vasudeva's coins. One of the most important seals is of Kushāna date, purporting to be in the name of the venerable of the Haimavata creed *ayāna Hemavatāna* which shows that this particular form of Hinayāna Buddhism was well-known about the second century A.D. All these seals except the last-mentioned one refer themselves on palaeographic and other grounds to the early Gupta period, to which period the vast majority of minor antiquities from Sankisa belong. Besides coins and seals, various terracotta toy objects, pottery specimens, stone heads and figurines, clay and stone beads and the usual classes of minor antiquities generally found in excavations are fully represented.

7. *Numismatics*.—The coin cabinet of the Museum has been further enriched during the current year by the addition of 10 gold, 286 silver and 81 copper coins. Of these, 126 silver and 33 copper coins were presented by the United Provinces Government; 9 gold, 52 silver and 47 copper by the other Provincial Governments and private individuals and societies. One gold, 108 silver and one copper coins were purchased from Museum funds. The 9 gold coins can be classified as 4 coins of the later Kushānas, (Kanishka and Vasu) of the Kushāno-Sassanians, 1 Gupta, 2 of the western Chālukya king, Jagadēkamalla, 1 Bahaduri *fanam* and 1 Mohar of the Oudh king Ghāziuddīn Haidar. The vast majority of the silver coins, viz. 247, were issued by the Mughal Emperors, from Akbar to Shāh Ālam II, including 4 *Nisars* of Shāh Ālam II and 10 Maratha Gaja Shahi struck in the name of Shāh Ālam II, mint Orchha. The remaining 39 coins include 2 Indo-Greek, 1 Gupta, 1 Indo-Sassanian, 1 Kuninda, 5 Suris, 24 Bengal Sultans, 1 Oudh Nawab and 4 unidentified. The copper ones comprise 28 coins of the Chāhamānas of Narwar, 7 Pathan, 19 Suri, 7 Jaunpur Sultan, 3 Oudh Nawab, and 17 modern Native State issues. On the whole the acquisitions have been interesting. The most important coin was the very rare and unpublished gold piece purchased from a local dealer, issued by the Gupta emperor,

Chandragupta II, couch type, with the legend *Vikramādityah* on the reverse. The coin is similar to the lyre type of his father Samudragupta, in the broadest features. Along with two other unique gold coins of the Gupta dynasty it has, as above mentioned, formed the subject of a separate note for the Numismatic Supplement by Pandit Hirananda Shastri, the former curator. A silver coin of Aurangzeb, mint Bareilly, of the regnal year 29, Hijri 1097, gives the earliest date so far known for the mint. One of the silver coins of the Bengal Sultan Ghiyāsuddīn Azam Shāh, mint Muazzamabad (?) is unpublished. A copper piece of Firoz III, mint Dehli of 759 A.H. may be mentioned as a rare specimen worthy of the cabinet.

8. *Report on the working of the coin committee for the year 1916-17.*—The members present during the year were :—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Mr. H. R. Nevill, I.C.S.

Mr. C. J. Brown.

Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, I.C.S., *Secretary*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vost, I.M.S., has been on duty out of the province and Mr. Nelson Wright was absent on furlough.

There were 26 cases of treasure trove reported during the year from 19 districts and the Benares state. The greatest number was from Gorakhpur which reported three finds; the total number of coins was 2,285.

Gold	...	...	...	...	9
Silver	...	...	...	...	1,602
Billon	...	...	...	...	446
Copper	...	...	...	...	115
Brass	...	...	...	...	63

Of these all but 470, of which the examination was unnecessary, were sent to Mr. Campbell and classified. Distribution was effected as in the following table :—

Lucknow Museum	...	1 Med. AR; 5 med. (brass); 7 Pathan AR; 5 Pathan AR; 7 Pathan AR; 22 Jaunpur Billon, 114 Mughal AR, 4 E. I. C. in name of Shāh Ālam II.
Indian Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 1 Pathan AR, 8 Jaunpur Billon, 47 Mughal AR.
Madras Museum	...	4 Pathan AR, 7 Pathan AR, 12 Jaunpur Billon, 53 Mughal AR.
Lahore Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 6 Pathan AR, 12 Jaunpur Billon, 29 Mughal AR.
Nagpur Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 1 Pathan AR, 5 Pathan AR, 14 Jaunpur Billon, 39 Mughal AR, 1 E. I. C. in name of Shāh Ālam II.
Public Library, Shillong	...	3 Pathan AR, 4 Pathan AR, 16 Jaunpur Billon, 61 Mughal AR.
Poona Museum	...	3 Pathan AR, 3 Pathan AR, 12 Jaunpur Billon, 31 Mughal AR.
Peshawar Museum	...	2 Pathan AR, 6 Pathan AR, 13 Jaunpur Billon, 19 Mughal AR.
Quetta Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 8 Pathan AR, 14 Jaunpur Billon, 12 Mughal AR.
Ajmer Museum	...	7 Pathan AR, 15 Jaunpur Billon, 9 Mughal AR.
Rangoon Museum	...	5 Pathan AR, 15 Jaunpur Billon, 9 Mughal AR.
Patna Museum	...	7 Pathan AR, 20 Jaunpur Billon, 11 Mughal AR, 2 E. I. C. in name of Shāh Ālam II.
Dacca Museum	...	4 Pathan AR, 24 Jaunpur Billon, 5 Mughal AR.
B. B. Royal As. Soc	...	2 Pathan AR, 14 Jaunpur Billon, 3 Mughal AR.
British Museum	...	2 Mughal AR.
Aligarh	...	3 Pathan AR, 14 Jaunpur Billon, 3 Mughal AR.
Muir College	...	3 Pathan AR, 11 Jaunpur Billon, 4 Mughal AR.
Fitz William Museum	...	2 Pathan AR, 12 Jaunpur Billon, 2 Mughal AR.
Decipherer	...	13 Jaunpur Billon, 3 Mughal AR, 3 E. I. C. in name of Shāh Ālam II.
For sale at Lucknow	...	34 Mughal AR.
Returned to sender	...	4 Med. AR 98 med. Billon, 9 med. AR, 58 med. brass, 1 Pathan AR, 1 Pathan AR, 26 Pathan AR, 137 Jaunpur Billon, 293 Mughal AR, 782 E. I. C. in name of Shāh Ālam II.

The year has been an uneventful one. None of the finds were of much importance.

Among nine coins of Alā-ud-dīn Muhammad Shāh II to Firoz III found in Gorakhpur district there were two of mint Deogir Fort. One of Tughlak Shāh date 724 A. H. is similar to those of this mint in silver. The other (hitherto unpublished) of Muhammad bin Tughlak, date 724 A. H., of weight 197 grains has obv. kalima, with margin—

[ضرب هذه الدينار] في قلع ديوكير سنة اربع عشرين سبعمائة

and reverse

في زمن العبر

ناصر الله

محمد بن تغلق شاه

An interesting Suri coin is a rupee of Sher Shah, mint Fathābād, date 951 A. H., found in Jaunpur which is a duplicate of the one published by Mr. Nelson Wright in his addenda to the series of Pathān Sultans of Delhi (*J. R. A. S. Art. XX*).

As usual, most of the coins distributed to museums, were Mughal rupees. None were unique. The rarest were :—

Farrukhsiyār	... Akbarnagar	... regnal year	7
"	... Ujain	...	2
Shah Jahan II	... Bareli	... "1131"—1	
Muhammad Shah	... Chinapatan	... regnal year	11

A number of Shāh Ālām II rupees of Allahabad mint were recovered in two finds in Allahabad city.

No ancient coins were found and no Mughal gold or copper.

9. *Natural History*.—Of the 34 specimens, 4 were purchased and the rest presented. The Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, has presented a case containing 15 specimens of Neuroptera, duly classified and labelled. A collection of 11 reptiles including 9 snakes was presented by Mr. R. N. Lindsay, Charbagh, Lucknow. Pandit Hirananda Shastri presented a monal together with two small glazed cases.

10. *Picture Gallery*.—The only exhibit added to the section during the year was a framed photograph (size 22" × 14") of the Īsapur inscribed stone pillar (now standing in the Archaeological Museum, Muttra,) used as a Brahmanical sacrificial post.

11. *Ethnography*.—This section has been found to be one of the most popular, as quite naturally, nothing so much interests man as man himself. There have been many improvements as also considerable new additions in the accoutrements of the exhibits during the current year. Of the 42 groups of objects added, all were purchased from the Museum allotment except a set of 38 clay models, representing the various Sadhus of Upper India and another group of clay models showing Tibetan Lamas at worship, (formerly exhibited in the old museum building and now presented by the Principal, School of Arts and Crafts). The life-size plaster models representing typical specimens of the hill tribes, Banpāra Nāgā, Chulikātā Mishmi, Dafflā, Mikir, and Pākukaren were dressed and armoured with their respective habiliments and weapons which were procured with the help of the executive officers controlling those parts. A set of embroidered *chikan* dress worn by Hindus and Mahomedans (both male and female) of these provinces; a fancy dress, decked with mirrors, worn by milkmaids in Rampur State on festive occasions; a coarse dress used by Tharu females from Khatema, district Pilibhit; and a turban and a pair of ice-treading shoes (*khursa*) from Dehra Dun district, are some of the important acquisitions of this year, which show how attempts are being made to exhibit all varieties and styles of costume in vogue in Upper India. Six photographs illustrative of the dress and ornaments of the Nagas of Assam and one photo enlargement of a typical Sholaga, a pure Dravidian tribe of the Nilgiri hills serve to bring forth vividly, by way of comparison and contrast, the physical and social characteristics of the races inhabiting these provinces. Of musical instruments, two were added this year—a *Mahuar* or vina played on by Indian jugglers and snake-charmers, and a *Mridang* or *Pakhawuj*, a kind of drum, generally used as an accompaniment to vocal music. Of objects concerning religion, a few were purchased for exhibition, such as a votive bow and arrow, sacrificial brass utensils, metal seals with sectarian marks. Two sets of married couples (Hindu and Mahomedan) represented by simple clay and wooden models, dressed completely as in nuptial ceremonies in these Provinces, have been tastefully exhibited in the Ethnographic court and continue to attract the most lively interest of the public.

12. *Library*.—The Reference Library attached to the Museum has been enriched during the current year by the addition of 13 books in 18 volumes excluding Gazettes, reports and scientific journals, etc. Of these, eight were presented by Government or by private institutions, and the remaining were purchased from the Museum grant. Some of the more important additions are a complete set of the volumes of the Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society

for the last 20 years, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Volume III, Gupta Dynasty, by Dr. Fleet, *South Indian Bronzes* by Mr. O. C. Ganguli; *Tribes and Castes of Bengal* by Sir Herbert Risley and *Elements of Hindu Iconography* (Volumes I and II), by Mr. T. A. Gopinath Rao.

13. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors as recorded by the turnstile rose this year to 122,381, an increase of 13,395 over last year's figure. In fact the number is the highest yet recorded since the re-organisation of the Museum in the present buildings, which shows that the Museum is steadily increasing in popularity year by year. Besides these, 752 *pardanashin* ladies visited the Museum on the days reserved for them, viz., the 15th of each month. The practice of keeping the Museum open on Fridays for *bona fide* students was discontinued during the year as the response on the part of *bona fide* students accompanied by their teachers was almost negligible; while on the other hand, the facilities afforded only to the students were availed of by the mere curious or idle visitors, so that the attending staff having their energies fully taxed by the cleaning work, for which the day had primarily been reserved, could not efficiently attend to the traffic. The average daily attendance including all items was 336.

14. *Finances*.—The receipts from all sources amount to Rs. 442 and the expenditure under all heads, totals Rs. 17,206. The net charges for the maintenance of the institution during the year under report came to Rs. 16,784 which were met by the Local Government.

15. *Sarnath Museum*.—During the current year the Curator in his capacity as Honorary Curator of the Archaeological Museum, Sarnath, could inspect Sarnath twice—once in December, 1916, and then in March, 1917. No special work was done in the Museum during the year.

16. *General*.—During the year under report the Curator was for 118 days on tour. Of these he took 16 days for touring in Allahabad and Dehra Dun districts, 22 for Almora district, 8 for Benares, 6 for Dholpur, 6 for Muttra, 4 for Karwi and the rest 56 days for Sankisa where he was excavating. In his visit to Karwi he examined a private collection offered for exhibition *on loan* to the Museum. From all other places he visited, he acquired a large number of Ethnographic exhibits.

With the special sanction of the Government he visited Dholpur, capital of the State of the same name in Rajputana, for examining and having inked impressions made of a valuable inscription at that place. He has secured an excellent cloth-mounted copy of the inked impression for the Museum. This inscription is the first genuine record yet known which mentions by name the Vikrama era which is now current in the whole of Northern India. It has been published in the German Oriental Journal (Z. D. M. G., Volume XL.) and briefly noticed by Kielhorn (No. 12 of his Northern list). It consists of 26 lines of writing in the Sanskrit language and the northern class of alphabets. The date is given as the 2nd day of the bright half of Vaisākha in the year 898 of the era called Vikrama, which is equivalent to Sunday, the 16th April, 842 A. D. The document records the building of a temple (probably of Vishnu) and a tank, and the laying out of a garden with a well in a wood to the north of Dhavalapura (the modern Dholpur) by the Chāhavāna Prince Chāṇḍa-Mahā-sena, son of Mahisharāma and grandson of Īśuka. It is worthy of note that this Prince Chāṇḍa-Mahā-sena is here said to receive homage from the valiant Mlechchha chiefs on either bank of the Charmanvati, the modern Chambal.

APPENDIX A.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14.)

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1917.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year, 1915-16.	Budget estimate of the year under report, 1916-17.	Actuals of the year under report, 1916-17.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	141	150	141
Miscellaneous	129	250	281
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	270	400	422
CHARGES.			
Salaries.			
Curator	4,256	4,500	4,918
Total, Salaries ...	4,256	4,500	4,918
Establishment.			
Supervisor	960	1,020	1,020
Clerks, photographer-draftsman and taxidermist	1,533	1,680	1,617
Servants	1,154	1,260	1,305
Female attendants with gharry hire ...	76	84	80
Total, Establishment ...	3,723	4,044	4,022
Allowances.			
Travelling allowance	714	800	1,021
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	74	...	1
Total, Allowances ...	788	800	1,022
Contingencies.			
Formation of Ethnographic court	1,500	1,500	1,467
Acquisition of specimens	1,212	1,200	1,042
Preservation of specimens	301	300	299
Library	499	400	404
New cases and furniture... ..	704	600	600
Hot and cold weather charges	76	150	130
Clothing of peons	165	180	80
Compilation of catalogue of coins ... ..	...	...	1,425*
Miscellaneous (pay of menials, water-rate etc.) ...	2,062	2,067	1,797
Total, Contingencies ...	6,519	6,397	7,244
TOTAL, CHARGES ...	15,286	15,741	17,306

* Special grant.

APPENDIX B.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 7 AND 9 TO 11)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1917.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
1	2	3
<i>Numismatics.</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	126 silver and 33 copper coins.
	Government of Bengal ...	32 silver and 28 copper coins.
	Government of Bombay through Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.	2 gold and 6 silver coins.
	Government of Madras, through the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	1 gold and 2 silver coins.
	Punjab Government, through the Curator, Central Museum, Lahore.	5 gold coins.
	The Director of Agriculture and Industries, C. P.	1 silver coin.
	Pandit Hirananda Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	11 silver coins.
	Nawab Ahmad Husain Khan of Pariyawan through the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S.	19 copper coins.
<i>Natural History.</i>	The District Officer, Aligarh ...	2 skulls of wolves.
	R. N. Lindsay, Esq., 18, Charbagh, Lucknow.	9 snakes, one water lizard and one <i>bishkopra</i> .
	F. H. Gravely, Esq., Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India.	Case containing specimens of Neuroptera.
	M. Muhammad Ali, Khan Sahib, Taluqadar, Malihabad, Lucknow.	One Four-legged chicken.
	Pandit Hirananda Shastri, M.A., M. O. L., Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	One red pheasant (<i>monal</i>) with 2 small show-cases.
<i>Picture gallery.</i>	Ditto ...	Photograph of Isāpur pillar bearing the oldest Sanskrit inscription yet known.
<i>Ethnography.</i>	The Principal, School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.	38 clay models representing various religious sects and a group of Lamas at worship.

APPENDIX C.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 13.)

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1917.

1						2	3
Months.						Number of visitors.	<i>Pardanashin ladies.</i>
April	1916	...	...	...	...	5,996	47
May	"	...	...	...	...	11,644	33
June	"	...	...	...	...	7,597	34
July	"	...	...	...	...	8,364	46
August	"	...	...	...	...	10,855	85
September	"	...	...	...	...	7,057	144
October	"	...	...	...	...	9,511	36
November	"	...	...	...	...	14,417	37
December	"	...	...	...	...	13,955	47
January	1917	...	...	...	...	11,860	101
February	"	...	...	...	...	11,703	77
March	"	...	...	...	...	9,422	65
Total						122,381	752

APPENDIX D. - (SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5, AND 6.)

*List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum,
Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1917.*

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1. Estampages of Asoka's edicts ...	Kālsi, district Dehra Dun.	Prepared by the Curator.	
2. Seated image of a Jina in the attitude of meditation flanked by <i>chowrie</i> bearers. Late Gupta period.	Laharpur, district Sitapur.	The Chairman, Municipal Board, Sitapur.	
3. Seated image of Rishabhanātha in buff coloured sandstone with an inscription of one line on pedestal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
4. Leadén image of Krishna (on wooden pedestal).	Probably from Muttra	Purchased.	
5. Fourteen round shot representing different varieties of cannon ball of the Mughal period.	Hyderabad. (Deccan).	His Highness The Nizam of Hyderabad.	
6. Cannon with the Oudh fish on it and bearing an inscription to the effect that it was made by General Claude Martin and belonged to Nawab Asaf-ud-daula.	Found in the compound of the District Judge's court, Lucknow.	The Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow.	
7. Image of Vishnū, in basalt, finely carved with the goddesses Lakshmī and Vasundharā attending on either side of feet. Mediaeval period.	Village Seor, near Kurebhar, tahsil and district Sultanpur.	The Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur.	
8. Architectural fragment having a male figure in central panel and two female attendants on either side. Mediaeval period.	Mount Abu ...	Purchased.	
9. Image of Sūrya in 9 fragments, mediaeval period.	Village Charangha, north of Balrampur, district Gonda.	His Highness The Maharaja of Balrampur.	
10. Three terra cotta sealings, two representing Tārā and one Amitabha.	Kyelang in British Lahoul.	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. C., Lahore.	
11. Brass images of Vairochana and Tārā and 9 other small objects.	Nepal ...	Purchased.	
12. Copper plate inscription with hook and ring recording grant of land.	Village Radau, tahsil Shikohabad, district Mainpuri.	The Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N. C., Lahore.	It is undated and of little historical importance.
13. Five copper celts, plain ...	Village Dhaka, police station Tilhar, district Sultanpur.	Ditto.	

APPENDIX D.—(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 5 AND 6.)

*List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum,
Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1917.*

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
14. Autograph of a letter, dated 5th January, 1856, from Lord Dalhousie to the Commander-in-Chief.	...	J. P. Thompson, Esq., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.	Through the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S., Lucknow.
15. Antiquities excavated at Sankisa by Pandit Hirananda Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow.	Sankisa, district Farrukhabad.	The United Provinces Historical Society, Allahabad.	These will be described later in a note under preparation.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1918.



ALLAHABAD :
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.
1918.

No. 371 of 1918.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. L. C. PORTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., J.P.,
COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION, AND
PRESIDENT, PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE, LUCKNOW,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD.

Dated Lucknow, the 22nd July, 1918.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the information and orders of Government, the annual report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

I would draw the special attention of Government to the remarks at page 4 of the report regarding the subordination of Lucknow to Delhi in the list of institutions receiving coins.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. C. PORTER,

President.

(Maximum limit of Report—five pages.)

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Annual Report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

1. *Committee of Management.*—The term of two years having lapsed, the committee was re-nominated by Government. Of the members, Mr. H. Nelson Wright, who had left home on furlough last year, continued there throughout the year. The Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn proceeded on leave in November, 1917. Both the vacancies were allowed to remain open pending the return of the members. Just after the close of the year under report the Committee has further suffered a grievous loss by the death of Dr. A. Venis, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E., of Benares, who used to take a keen interest in the affairs of the Museum. Mr. C. E. Wild was President for the major portion of the year, the Hon'ble Sir Verney Lovett from the 11th June to 14th July, 1917, and myself from the 19th March onwards. Mr. K. N. Dikshit remained Curator and Secretary for the whole year. The Committee met twice during the current year: on the 23rd May, 1917 and 27th August, 1917, respectively. No specially noteworthy business was transacted at the meetings.

2. *Establishment.*—The photographer-draftsman was on medical leave for one month and twenty-one days in the beginning of the year. The first clerk was on privilege leave for the two months of February and March when the second clerk officiated for him and in his place a temporary hand was appointed. The marksman clerk was absent on privilege leave for 27 days in May and June, 1917.

3. *Working of the Museum.*—It is very satisfactory to note that the all-round progress of the institution, which has been marked since its re-organization in the present buildings, still continues during the year under report. Many interesting exhibits were added to the existing collection, a specially gratifying feature being that the gains are shared alike by all the important sections as will be noted later on. The labelling of the Epigraphical Section and the Brahmanical gallery was completed during the current year. The antiquities unearthed at Sankisa last year were arranged in two cases in the Sahēth-Mahēth room, which is shortly to be thrown open to the public. A set of pamphlets presented by the Trustees of the British Museum on "the fly danger" and "the mosquito danger" and three war posters, including a map of the world showing "what Germany wants," have been hung at the entrance.

4. *Education and research work.*—The class in archæology was regularly held on Saturday afternoons during the months of August, September, October and November, the Curator being almost continuously on tour from December onwards. There was an average attendance of 7—8, mostly from the staff and senior scholars of the local colleges. Genuine interest in the century long history of their country has, it appears, been created in the minds of the student world. The text-book for the class was Vincent Smith's History of Ancient India, but a wide range of topics in connection with the different epochs of Ancient history were discussed. It is hoped that by the time Lucknow becomes the seat of a University, the Museum will take its proper place as an educational institution, especially in those branches of study in which it specializes, such as archæology and so forth. The Curator also delivered a lecture on the scope of Indian Archæology in the Canning College, Lucknow, under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood of that college.

During the year a monograph on the Dowlatabad copper plates of the Chalukya King Jagadekamalla (A. D. 1017) was published by H. H. the Nizam's Government as no. 2 of the Hyderabad Archæological Series, being a joint production of Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Poona, and Mr. K. N. Dikshit, M. A., Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow. Its importance lies in the fact that it is the earliest grant so far known of Jagadekamalla. Another article which the Curator sent to the *Epigraphia Indica* deals with the very interesting Poona copper plates of the Vakāṭaka Queen Prabhāvatigupta, made known to the scholarly world by Prof. K. B. Pathak of Poona, with whom the Curator collaborated in this work. Its value cannot be exaggerated in so far as it is the earliest copper plate grant of the Gupta period, and that by proving the close connection of the Vakāṭakas of Berar with the Imperial Guptas, it fixes the age of the former dynasty once for all, though scholars were so long disposed to place it about two centuries later. An illustrated note on some Buddhist sculptures from Mahoba to be described later on (*vide* paragraph 6) was sent for publication in the Director-General of Archæology's Annual, Part II, where it will appear in due course.

Contributions to
Scientific Jour-
nals.

Two copper plates found at Garra in Chhatarpur State were sent to the Museum by Pandit Shukdeo Bihari Misra, B.A., the Diwan of the Chhatarpur State, for the purpose of cleaning and deciphering. They were carefully cleaned and an article dealing with the many interesting points they raise was being prepared at the end of the year.

A hoard of 101 silver punch-marked coins found in the Palanpur State of the Bombay Presidency was sent to the Curator by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Poona, for examination and report. They were closely examined, catalogued, and returned after the detailed results were tabulated. Thirty-three copper and 11 silver coins sent by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, were classified and described for the Phayre Museum, Rangoon, during the current year.

5. *Acquisitions*.—The year under report witnessed 464 new additions to the Museum, of which 180 were presents. The specimens acquired in the different sections are—

Archæology (including Epigraphy)	...	...	...	180
Numismatics	...	...	...	172
Natural History	...	...	...	15
Picture gallery	...	...	...	17
Ethnography	...	...	...	80
				<hr/> 464

6. *Archæology*.—The acquisitions numbering 180 consist of 41 groups of which 8 were presented, 8 acquired by the Curator in course of his tours, and the rest purchased.

The place of honour must be given to the five medieval Buddhist sculptures from Mahoba, in Hamirpur district, which were presented to the Museum by the District Officer, Hamirpur, at the recommendation of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, Lahore. They are some of the most completely preserved specimens in the Museum; and the images of Simhanāda Avalokitēśvara and Padmapāṇi Avalokitēśvara are among the most valued treasures of the archæological collection. They are sure to rank among the noblest examples of Indian sculpture. The first mentioned is a figure seated in the *Rājatīlā* (royal ease) posture, with the right knee raised and right hand passing over it. The roaring lion which gives its name to this form of Bodhisattva is seen below the cushion seat of the figure. The left hand holds the stalk of a lotus flower from which issues a sword. Behind the right hand is a trident with a cobra coiling round it. As we know from the *Sādhanas*, these are the characteristics of the Bodhisattva Avalokitēśvara known as Simhanāda Lokēśvara. An inscription at the pedestal helps to serve as an indication of the approximate age and name of the sculptor, who was also the donor in this case. The statues of Padmapāṇi and Tārā are smaller in size, but in facial expression the former is superior even to the Simhanāda statue. The remaining two are architectural pieces from the upper parts of the background of an image, and are pretty well carved. A few interesting early medieval sculptures were obtained by the Curator from Sivadvāra in Mirzapur district. From Chhapka near Robertsganj he got a small bas-relief depicting a scene in heaven and from Bhuli a square obelisk, with panels containing scenes from Krishna's childhood.

Of the other antiquities added to the collection, the following deserve mention. An inscribed handle of jade, bearing the name of the Emperor Jahāngīr, and the date 1036 A. H. (regnal year 21) was acquired. Three wooden ornamental pieces showing the figures of an elephant, a peacock and a monkey were acquired, having lately been recovered from the *débris* of a temple at Muttra, probably built at the time of Akbar and buried during Aurangzeb's reign. A beautiful brass image of Hevajra, with his Śakti, one of the favourite household gods of the Tibetan pantheon, was secured at Benares. A special grant was made by the Provincial Government for the purchase of the gold-gilt image of Natēśa or dancing Śiva standing over an *apasmāra-purusha*. Of stone implements, two neolithic celts which were at the show-house, Dudhi, were presented to the Museum by the Dudhi Government estate. Two copper celts from Bithur in Cawnpore district were also purchased.

An oblong shield of rhinoceros hide, believed to be old, and a miniature brass cannon from Jaunpur were added to the arms' section.

7. *Numismatics*.—The additions to the coin cabinet consist during the year under report of 169 coins (26 gold, 76 silver and 67 copper) and 3 copper medals (2 purchased and 1 presented). Of the coins, 9 gold, 59 silver and 62 copper were presented by the Government of the United Provinces, being acquired under the Treasure Trove Act; 13 gold, 7 silver and 1 copper by other provincial

Governments and private individuals ; and 4 gold, 10 silver and 4 copper were purchased. The 26 gold coins may be sub-divided as 2 Gupta, 7 Pathan, 3 Mughal and 14 South-Indian. Of the 76 silver coins, 4 are punch-marked, 5 Indo-Greek, 3 Sassanian, 2 Indo-Sassanian, 1 Ādivarāha, 1 Khalifa of Baghdad, 1 Pathan and the rest, viz., 59 Mughal (including an East India Company rupee in the name of Shāh 'Ālam II). Of the 67 copper coins, 2 belong to ancient India, 1 to Bhumaka, the Western Kshatrpa, 3 to Medieval princes, 40 to the Pathan Kings of Delhi, 15 to the rulers of Jaunpur, 1 to the Mughal Emperor, Akbar II, while the remaining 5 are blank brass discs, possibly not coins. The most interesting acquisitions were, 7 gold Pathans, including two unique coins of Ghiyās-ud-dīn Tughlaq and Muhammad bin Tughlaq, mint Fort Deogir (*vide* page 4 of last year's report) ; one fine zodiacal mohar of Jahāngir (*vide infra* paragraph 8) ; a gold coin of Puragupta (without *pura*) and a rare variety of the archer type of Chandragupta II, with the king standing to right and holding bow in left and arrow in right hand (Allen : *B. M. C.*, Pl. VII, 18) ; 13 South-Indian gold coins of various newly discovered types from the Kodur treasure trove belonging to the Telugu-Chola, Rāshtrakūṭa and Pallava dynasties ; 5 silver didrachms of Helioeles, Philoxenes, Menander, Hippostratos and Vonones with Spalahores, of which first two are very rare coins of the spear-thruster type, recovered from a valuable Kabul hoard ; a silver two-anna piece of Akbar, mint Lahore, year 43 (ilahi) ; and a fine *nisār* of Shāhjahān, mint Akbarnagar, dated 1065 A. H. (regnal year 29).

8. *Report on the operations of the United Provinces Coin Committee for the year 1917-18.*—During the year the members present were—

The Hon'ble Mr. Burn.

Mr. H. R. Nevill.

Mr. C. J. Brown.

Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, *Secretary*.

Twenty-one finds were reported from fifteen districts and the Benares State (1 coin) during the year. Three cases came from Unao and two each from Agra, Cawnpore, Sultanpur and Sitapur. The number of coins was :—

Gold	...	...	3
Silver	...	...	3,059
Copper and billon	...	...	914
Total	...	...	3,976

Of these all but 281 of which the examination was unnecessary were examined and classified. Distribution was effected as follows :—

Lucknow Museum	...	4 Ancient AR, 1 medieval AR, 2 medieval billon, 42 Pathan AR, 1 Mughal AR, 85 Mughal AR.
Indian Museum	...	9 Pathan AR, 44 Mughal AR.
Delhi Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 2 Pathan AR, 40 Pathan AR, 65 Mughal AR.
Madras Museum	...	11 Pathan AR, 25 Mughal AR.
Lahore Museum	...	13 Pathan AR, 22 Mughal AR.
Nagpur Museum	...	9 Pathan AR, 20 Mughal AR.
Public Library, Shillong	...	7 Pathan AR, 21 Mughal AR.
Poona Museum	...	6 Pathan AR, 20 Mughal AR.
Peshawar Museum	...	Ditto ditto
Quetta Museum	...	3 Pathan AR, 15 Mughal AR.
Ajmere Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 1 Pathan AR, 12 Mughal AR.
Rangoon Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 4 Pathan AR, 11 Mughal AR.
Patna Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 9 Pathan AR, 17 Mughal AR.
Dacca Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 7 Pathan AR, 17 Mughal AR.
Bombay Branch R. A. S.	...	3 Pathan AR, 9 Mughal AR.
British Museum	...	1 Pathan AR, 9 Mughal AR.
Aligarh	...	3 Pathan AR, 5 Mughal AR.
Muir College	...	1 Pathan AR, 3 Pathan AR, 7 Mughal AR.
Fitz William Museum	...	2 Pathan AR, 7 Mughal AR.
Decipherer	...	6 Pathan AR, 10 Mughal AR.
For sale at Lucknow	...	3 Pathan AR, 94 Pathan AR.
Returned to sender	...	33 Ancient AR, 10 medieval billon, 2 Pathan AR, 618 Pathan AR, 2,569 Mughal AR, 8 Mughal AR, 1 Durrani AR.

None of the finds was of great importance. The most interesting was one of 647 Pathan billon coins from Bijnor. They dated from Muhammad bin Sam to 'Alau-d-dīn Mas'ūd and included several varieties of Mustansir, Amir 'Ālam and Razia as well as five specimens of an unpublished variety of Altamsh, bull and horseman with inscription लिखिलिखि. A fine specimen of an Agra zodiacal mohar, sign Libra, was found in Unao. Among the rarer Mughal silver coins was

a rupee of Farrukhsiyar from the Akbarnagar mint, and one of Shāh 'Ālam II from Deogarh. An Etawah rupee of the 35th year of Shāh 'Ālam II is, as Mr. Campbell believes, of later date than any coin yet found of this mint.

During the year Delhi Museum was added by the Government of India to the institutions receiving Treasure Trove coins and placed third on the list for Pathan and Mughal coins. It has only an insignificant collection of which only a small portion is properly catalogued, so it is impossible to tell what coins they have already. It seems a pity that the magnificent collections of Lahore, Lucknow and Nagpur, which are properly catalogued, should be so subordinated. They have already suffered considerably and continue to suffer by the precedence given to Madras which has a mass of unarranged and uncatalogued Mughal and Pathan coins. Precedence on the distribution list should be according to the importance of the cabinets; and institutions which do not take the trouble of arranging and cataloguing their collections should be placed low on the list.

9. *Natural History*.—Fifteen specimens, all presented, were added to the collection during the year. These include perhaps the most valuable present ever made to the section in its annals, viz., ten mammals excellently stuffed by renowned British taxidermists, presented by His Highness the Maharawal Saheb of Dungarpur in Rajputana, to whom the most cordial thanks of the Committee are due. In particular, the figure of a python, descending from a tree, coiling round the body of a fawn and seizing it by the neck, as also a full-grown stately *nilgai* seated on a polished oak stand, are very popular and may be seen attracting large crowds of visitors every evening. Besides these, a spirited looking antelope, a striped hyæna and a leopard are now some of the main attractions of the mammal room.

10. *Picture gallery*.—Seventeen paintings were purchased for the Museum during the current year. Seven of them represent Indian musical modes or Rāgas and Rāginis, each one of which is supposed to be associated with particular attitudes or phenomena of the mental and physical world, which the painter tries to depict. Eight others portray the goddess Durga in various forms, thus affording material for iconographic study. One of the paintings probably depicts a historical event, viz., the opposition of the Bāirāgis at Hardwar to Akbar, the great Mughal Emperor, and their subsequent rout. Another shows the fight of Rāma and Lakshmaṇa with Rāvaṇa, described in the famous epic poem, the Rāmāyāṇa.

11. *Ethnography*.—In all 80 objects were added during the year. Of musical instruments, 4 were purchased, of which some interesting ones were the *Nāg-phanī* (cobra-hood shaped blowing instrument) and *Narsinghū* (an instrument with zigzag coils).

Clay models of *sādhus* of the Ramanandi and Harivāmsi sects and *yogis* practising their austerities under exceptionally trying circumstances, such as swinging head downward and sitting under the midday sun between four blazing fires were prepared. Opportunity was taken of the tremendous concourse of *sādhus* assembled last February at Allahabad in connection with the Kumbha fair, to prepare clay models representing different orders of the *bairāgis* illustrating their distinctive features.

Regarding aboriginal tribes, the Curator in his tour in South Mirzapur collected a few objects, and placed an order for some more. He also took some photographs of typical tribes, together with a few ethnographic measurements with a view to prepare life-size casts for exhibition in the Ethnographic Court. Three photographs illustrating the aboriginal methods of producing fire by friction and of smelting iron were taken. A large number of objects pertaining to religious worship were acquired, such as sacrificial utensils, metal sect marks, bracelets and armlets with figures and symbols of different deities, generally used by *sādhus* and *bairāgis*, thin copper laminae impressed with figures of Hindu deities used for worship and miniature metal images of gods, goddesses, their attendants, etc. A hanging lamp of elaborate workmanship from Nepal and a figure of *dīpa Lakshmi* (or beauty holding lamp) deserve particular mention.

As regards dress and costumes, 7 clay heads representing various forms of headdresses in vogue in these provinces about 50 years ago were prepared and exhibited. Two *pagris* probably of a pattern worn during the Mughal period, and 5 *pagris* worn by different classes of people in the Western United Provinces were purchased. A jacket or *mirzai* of *Gajji* worn by Jats in the Muttra district was obtained.

12. *Library*.—Besides the current numbers of scientific journals, gazettes and reports, the total number of books and pamphlets added to the library was about 50. Of these 28 volumes were purchased and the rest presented. A few of the more important works may be mentioned here. Volumes LXVII to LXXII

of the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; Volumes XX to XXIII of the *Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*; R. G. Bhandarkar *Commemoration volume*, containing 40 articles of various scholars; *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum (Seleucid kings)* by P. Gardner; *Bijapur and its architectural Remains* by H. Cousens; *A Descriptive List of Inscriptions in Central Provinces and Berar* by Mr. Hira Lal; *Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX*; *Kautilya's Arthasāstra*, translation by R. Shamshastri; *Indian Chronology* by Pillay; *A Record of the Buddhist Religion* by I-tsing, translated by J. Takakusu; *Hindu Tribes and Castes* by Sherring, Vols. I to III; *Dramas and Dramatic dances* by W. Ridgeway; *Catalogue of Prehistoric Antiquities of the Indian Museum* by Mr. Coggin Brown.

13. *Visitors*.—The year 1917-18 witnessed a further increase of 10,782 in the total number of visitors over the preceding year, being 133,915 (including 1,539 *pardanashin* ladies as against 122,387 (including 752 *pardanashin* ladies) in the year 1916-17 which itself constituted a record since the reconstitution of the Museum. The figures speak for the growing popular interest in the institution. Among some of the more distinguished visitors who visited the Museum may be mentioned Dr. D. B. Spooner, B.A., Ph.D., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle; Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., University Professor, Calcutta; Rai Saheb Pandit Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, and the Hon'ble Rai Tara Datt Gairola Bahadur of Pauri, Garhwal, all of whom expressed their satisfaction at the management.

14. *Finances*.—As will be apparent from Appendix A, receipts and expenditures during the year under report amount, respectively, to Rs. 258 and Rs. 14,877. The net cost to Government of maintaining the institution was thus Rs. 14,619.

15. *Sarnath and other local Museums*.—During the current year the Curator visited the Sarnath Museum twice in his capacity of Honorary Curator, once in October and once in January. Rai Saheb Daya Ram Sahni, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, was at Sarnath for more than two months, when he got all the exhibits cleaned and a few labelled.

The Curator also inspected the Fyzabad Museum twice in his honorary capacity. During his second visit he had it thoroughly cleaned, arranged some of the sections systematically and left suggestions for the Managing Committee of the Museum regarding the proper working of the staff. Three duplicate specimens of a hyæna, spotted deer and wolf cub were presented by the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, to the Fyzabad Museum.

During his visit to Muttra the Curator also took the opportunity of visiting the Archaeological Museum there so as to keep himself in touch with its development.

16. *General*.—The Curator was on tour for 83 days during the year. Of these, he spent about half the number of days in the Mirzapur district and the rest in visiting places in the Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Benares, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad and Muttra districts. In the Mirzapur district he found many places of archaeological and ethnographic interest. At Sharwa, Siur, Bijaigarh and Jait he found inscriptions ranging from the 12th to 15th centuries, mostly worn-out, which had not previously been noticed. At Sivadvāra, Mahau, Kanhara and Bhuili he saw ruins of ancient temples scattered over here and there not described before. He visited some of the Kaimur rock-shelters, with hamætitic drawings. He examined some of the stony circles near Saktesgarh which were believed to be prehistoric cemeteries, but which he found to enclose nothing. In all he copied some 15 inscriptions and brought back 42 photographic negatives from his tours.

In connection with the acquisition of ethnographical objects, the Supervisor of the Museum visited Muttra and Benares. The taxidermist with another member of the staff was sent to Dungarpur, capital of the native state of the same name in Rajputana, to take charge of the mammals presented by the Darbar and despatch them carefully.

L. C. PORTER,
President.

APPENDIX A.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 14.)

Showing receipt and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year, 1916-1.	Budget estimate of the year under report, 1917-18.	Actuals of the year under report, 1917-18.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	141	150	141
Miscellaneous	281	250	117
Total, Receipts ...	422	400	258
CHARGES.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Curator	4,918	4,800	3,329
Total, Salaries ...	4,918	4,800	3,329
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Supervisor	1,020	1,080	1,080
Clerks, Photographer-draftsman, and Taxidermist ...	1,617	1,692	1,632
Servants	1,305	{ 1,260 240* }	1,471
Female attendants	80	...	9
Total, Establishment ...	4,022	4,272	4,192
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	1,021	800	839
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	1	...	...
Total, Allowances ...	1,022	800	839
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Formation of Ethnographic court	1,467	1,500	1,534
Acquisition of specimens	1,042	{ 1,200 320† }	1,391
Preservation of specimens	299	300	332
Library	404	400	450
New cases and furniture	600	600	600
Hot and cold weather charges	130	150	134
Clothing of peons	80	180	180
Compilation of catalogue of coins	1,425†	...	...
Miscellaneous (pay of menials, water rate, etc.) ...	1,797	1,887	1,896
Total, Contingencies ...	7,244	6,537	6,517
Total, Charges ...	17,206	16,409	14,877

* Transferred from "Miscellaneous contingencies."

† Special grants.

APPENDIX B.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 6, 7, 9, 11.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
<i>Archæology</i>	The Collector of Hamirpur ... A. C. Walker, Esq., I.C.S., Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.	5 sculptures. 1 brass cannon.
	The Government Estate, Dudhi, district Mirzapur.	2 stone celts.
<i>Numismatics</i>	The Superintendent, Sardar Museum, Jodhpur.	8 silver coins.
	M. Murtza Husain Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow.	1 silver coin.
	The Assistant Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Delhi.	1 copper coin.
	The Administration of Central Provinces, through the Director of Agriculture, Nagpur.	3 silver coins.
	The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	13 gold coins.
	The Government of United Provinces ...	9 gold, 59 silver and 62 copper coins.
	M. Rahmat Ullah Khan, Jamadar, 1st K.G.O., Roorki.	1 copper medal.
<i>Natural History.</i>	His Highness the Maharawal Saheb Bahadur of Dungarpur Darbar, Rajputana.	10 stuffed mammals.
	Dr. S. Saiduzzafar Khan Saheb, Medical College, Lucknow.	3 birds and 1 head of urial.
	M. Asghar Ali Saheb, Raja Bazar, Lucknow	1 bird.
<i>Ethnography</i>	Mrs. A. Medley, Lucknow ...	2 <i>tasbeeh</i> or rosaries.
	Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna, Muttra	3 brass statuettes.

APPENDIX C.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 13.)

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Months.						Number of visitors.	<i>Pardanashin ladies</i>
April	1917	...	...	...	...	7,380	115
May	"	...	...	...	...	15,398	448
June	"	...	...	...	...	6,815	149
July	"	...	...	...	...	8,405	67
August	"	...	...	...	...	9,488	105
September	"	...	...	...	...	8,489	157
October	"	...	...	...	...	10,601	108
November	"	...	...	...	...	15,422	47
December	"	...	...	...	...	11,813	111
January	1918	...	...	...	...	11,825	103
February	"	...	...	...	...	14,811	60
March	"	...	...	...	...	11,929	69
Total						132,376	1,539

APPENDIX D.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of objects of archæological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1. Inscribed sandstone image (2' 10" × 1' 10") of Bodhisattva known as Simhānāda Lokēśvara seated in Rājātilā posture. Period, circa 1100 A. D.	Mahoba, district Hamirpur.	The Collector of Hamirpur.	Ear of lion broken in transit.
2. Sandstone image (2' 3" × 1' 2") of the seated Bodhisattva Avalōkitēśvara, Padmapāni. Period, circa 1100 A. D.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
3. Seated sandstone image (1' 10" × 11½") of the Buddhist goddess Tārā well-known in Mahāyāna Buddhism. Period, circa 1100 A. D.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
4. Upper part (2' 3½" × 1' 3") in sandstone of the back slab of a Buddhist image. Circa 1100 A. D.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
5. Upper part (2' 2½" × 9½") in sandstone of the back slab of a Buddhist image. Circa 1100 A. D.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
6. Miniature soapstone image (3" × 2") of Pārśvanātha with seven-hooded canopy sitting in meditation. Medieval.	Jeypore ...	Purchased.	
7. Miniature image (3½" × 3") of a Jina seated in the attitude of meditation. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
8. A collection of miniature specimens of mineral stones for purposes of comparison.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
9. A collection of 35 full-size and 100 half-size photos of Asoka inscriptions for the use of the archæological class.	...	Ditto.	
10. Brass image (2' 1½" × 10½"), gilt with gold, of god Natēsa or Śiva dancing in the <i>chatura</i> mode of dance with the <i>Apasmārapurusha</i> below his feet. Modern.	Muttra ...	Ditto.	
11. Image (8½" × 7½") of Kubēra and Hārīti in grey sandstone. Medieval.	Farrukhabad district.	Ditto.	
12. Sculpture (8" × 4") representing a standing female figure holding stalk of lotus in hand with elephants pouring water at the top. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
13. Upper part (5" × 4") of a standing male figure in red sandstone with huge ear-rings and torque; hands missing. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
14. Bust (9½" × 7") of a female figure, breast cut vertically, carved in red sandstone. Kushāna period.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

APPENDIX D.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow,
during the year ending 31st March, 1918—(continued).

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
15. Fragmentary miniature railing pillar (8" × 3½") with a <i>gandharva</i> lifting a rock or mountain. Medieval.	Farrukhabad district.	Purchased.	
16. Tiny red sandstone slab (5½" × 5½") with squatting female figure holding a child in lap, weathered off. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
17. Red sandstone slab (1' 3½" × 9") with three female and one male squatting figures carved out in relief and traces of an attendant to the left. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
18. Brass image (1' × 7") of Hevajra with Śakti. Nepal work.	Benares ...	Ditto.	
19. Brass image (3½" × 2½") of a Tibetan deity, eight-armed.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
20. Brass cannon (1' 7½") long. Mahommedan.	Jaunpur ...	Presented by A. C. Walker, Esq., I. C. S., Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.	
21. Two brass Jaina images, height 4" and 2½", respectively. The former is medieval and the latter is dated in Samvat 1651.	Bithur, district Cawnpore.	Purchased.	
22. Two copper hatchets measuring 7" × 6" and 6½" × 4½", probably from prehistoric times.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
23. Red sandstone head (6" × 5½") of a female figure. Gupta period.	Kanauj, district Farrukhabad.	Acquired by Curator.	
24. Background of a Jaina sculpture (1' 7" × 1' 6") in black marble with elephants pouring water with pitchers held in trunk. Medieval.	Mahoba, district Hamirpur.	Ditto.	
25. Sandstone image (10" × 8½") of a seated female man-lion deity. Medieval.	Jaunpur ...	Purchased.	
26. Sandstone image (7" × 4") of goddess Lakshmi with Kubera and Ganesa. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
27. Sandstone (8" × 5½") of goddess Durga. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
28. Sandstone head (8½" × 5½") with an elaborate head-dress. Kushāṇa period.	Agra ...	Ditto.	
29. Inscribed Jade handle bearing the name of Jahāngir, dated 1036 A.H. (regnal year 21).	Lucknow ..	Ditto.	

APPENDIX D.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of objects of archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow,
during the year ending 31st March, 1918—(concluded).

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
30. Three wooden ornamental pieces used in the exterior decoration of a temple at Muttra about 300 years old; one of these contains an elephant with a conductor; the other has a peacock with its plumage unfurled, and the third bears the figure of a grinning monkey. Mughal period.	Muttra ...	Purchased.	
31. Brass image ($9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$) of Nārāyaṇa having a background topped by a five-hooded serpent.	Benares ...	Ditto.	
32. Brass image ($1' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$) of a male standing on a lotus over the back of an elephant with broken tusk.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
33. Sandstone obelisk ($4' 3'' \times 9'' \times 9''$) depicting scenes from the life of Kṛishṇa.	Bhuili, district Mirzapur.	Acquired by Curator.	
34. Two stone celts ...	Muirganj, tahsil Dudhi, district Mirzapur.	Presented by the Government Estate, Dudhi, Mirzapur.	
35. Seated image ($10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$) of Pārvatī practising penance. On either flank are serpents with a Śiva linga and Gaṇeśa at the top. Medieval period.	Sivadvara, district Mirzapur.	Acquired by Curator.	
36. Sculpture ($7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$) representing a god and goddess seated in Lilāsana with six squatting figures on pedestal. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
37. Figure ($11'' \times 7''$) of a reclining woman with a child, probably Yasodā feeding Kṛishṇa. Medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
38. Relief ($1' 6\frac{1}{4}'' \times 9''$) forming part of the background of an image representing two standing ascetics, one goat-headed attendant and two worshippers with folded hands. Early medieval.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
39. Slab ($1' 5'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$) representing scene in heaven with two Kāmadhenus (heavenly cows) feeding their infants under the desire yielding tree. Medieval.	Chhapka near Robertsganj, district Mirzapur.	Ditto.	
40. Clay seal with inscription <i>Śaṅkara Nārāyaṇā bhyām</i> , i.e., for Śaṅkara and Nārāyaṇa. Gupta period.	Sunet, district Ludhiana.	Purchased.	
41. Clay seal with inscription <i>Śrī Mā (dhi) Śarmmasya</i> , i.e., belonging to (a man) named illustrious Mādhi?	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORKING OF THE
LUCKNOW PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1919.



ALLAHABAD:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES.
1919.

No. 514 of 1919.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. L. C. PORTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., J.P.,
COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW DIVISION, AND
PRESIDENT, PROVINCIAL MUSEUM COMMITTEE,
LUCKNOW,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
UNITED PROVINCES, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT,
ALLAHABAD.

Dated Lucknow, the 15th July, 1919.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith, for the information and orders of Government, the annual report on the working of the United Provinces Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1919, and to invite the attention of Government to the remarks of the United Provinces Coin Committee, on page 4 regarding the acquisition and distribution of coins to Darbars.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

L. C. PORTER,

President.

(Maximum limit of report—five pages.)

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Annual Report on the working of the Lucknow Provincial Museum, for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

1. *Committee of Management.*—The personnel of the Committee remained unchanged during the year. Of the members Mr. H. Nelson Wright remained at home in connection with his appointment at the Ministry of Munitions, but the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn returned from long leave on 17th November, 1918. I held the office of President almost throughout the year, except from 27th October, 1918 to 14th March, 1919, when Messrs. L. M. Jopling and C. A. Silberrad officiated in my place as Commissioner of Lucknow Division for periods of one month and three and a half months respectively. Mr. K. N. Dikshit remained Curator and Secretary up to 20th July, 1918, when he was appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Patna, for three months. He was relieved by Mr. Prayag Dayal, Supervisor, Provincial Museum, who was appointed officiating Curator in addition to his own duties. Mr. Dikshit took over charge again on 21st October, 1918, only to make it over again on 26th idem to Mr. Prayag Dayal, who continued to officiate as Curator and Secretary for the remainder of the year.

Towards the close of the year the Committee was reconstituted by Government. Two Committee Meetings were held during the year, on 20th July, 1918, and 7th February, 1919, respectively, at which the question of finding increased accommodation in the Ethnographic court, the re-arrangement of sculptures in Jaina and Buddhist sections and the acquisition of a collection of Kumaun butterflies were considered, besides other matters of a routine character.

2. *Establishment.*—The photographer-draftsman was on privilege leave for 18 days from 8th to 25th July, 1918. With effect from the 24th December, 1918, he has been temporarily placed on deputation in the office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, Patna, a temporary hand being taken to fill up his place in the Museum. The scale of the pay of peons was raised from 2 @ Rs. 8, 3 @ Rs. 7, and 3 @ Rs. 6, to 4 @ Rs. 8 and 4 @ Rs. 7. The pay of bhishti and sweepers was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each per mensem.

3. *Working of the Museum.*—It is satisfactory to note that the progress of the institution which was its characteristic feature during the last five years has been fairly maintained and some useful work was done during the period under report. The Catalogue of Mughal coins was brought up to date by the addition of the coins acquired during the last two years and its publication will be an accomplished fact ere long, as a provision of Rs. 5,725 has generously been made by the Government for this purpose. Considerable progress was made by Mr. Prayag Dayal in listing Gupta and Pathan coins. Plaster casts of 600 Mughal coins were prepared in connection with the printing of the Catalogue of Mughal Coins and of about 225 Scindhia coins for the Gwalior State. But so far as the number of acquisitions is concerned, no notable advance could be made because of the unsettled state of business due to war which tended to keep back coins, metal images, and other articles from the market. For the acquisition of archaeological objects no extensive tour could be made by the Officiating Curator as he was also in charge of his own duty as Supervisor.

A marked feature of the year was the United Provinces War Exhibition which was held in the Provincial Museum from the 27th January to 1st February, 1919. The Exhibition comprised 52 vivid naval paintings in colours illustrating various phases of the War at sea and forming a great record of the British Fleet in the world-wide War. All the paintings were provided with suitable trilingual labels containing full descriptions of subjects varying from battleships to trawlers and were studiously read by visitors who seemed immensely interested in the pictures. Among many other scenes portrayed were the attack on Zeebrugge; airships and seaplanes used to destroy submarines; the nets in which they were entangled and destroyers which overawed the crews. There were also a series of photographs of motor ambulances and launches bearing the names of various districts which contributed over Rs. 15,000 or the names of Maharajas, etc., who individually bore their entire cost. Photographs showing the interior arrangements of an ambulance train and specimens of certificates, *sanads*, etc., granted to persons for meritorious service in connection with the War were also displayed. The replica of a medal (since presented to the Museum by the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S.) struck by the Germans to keep alive the recollection of the glorious achievement of the German navy in destroying the *Lusitania* formed a most interesting exhibit. On the obverse of

the medal under "No contraband" there is a representation of the Lusitania sinking and on the reverse under the legend "*Business above all*" the figure of Death sits at the booking office of the Cunard Line and gives out tickets to passengers who refuse to attend to the warning against submarines given by a German. Numerous other articles of comfort supplied by the United Provinces Red Cross organisation and a number of pamphlets, War Loan posters, and books, etc., issued for propaganda work by the United Provinces Publicity Committee were also suitably exhibited.

The Exhibition was open to the public free of charge and attracted 18,831 visitors. Some of the distinguished visitors included His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Campbell, Sir Verney Lovett, and the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn. The Exhibition was a great success, due largely to the efforts and organising ability of Mr. Prayag Dayal.

contribution to
scientific jour-
nals.

4. *Education and research.*—The Curator prepared a note on two copper-plates, dated in Samvat 1261 (A.D. 1205), found at Garra in Chhatarpur State for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*. They record the gift of two villages for maintenance on account of death (orgl. मृत्यक वृत्ति) on battlefield by Chandella king Trailokyavarman, son and successor of the well-known king Parmarddi, the last Hindu sovereign of Bundelkhand. The donee is Rāūt Samanta (Sāvanta) great-grandson of Rāūt Ranapala, grandson of Rāūt Sahanapala and son of Rāūt Pape, who was killed at Kakaḍāḍaha, when fighting with the "Turks" (orgl. तुर्क or तुर्क) or Muhammadans. Of the localities mentioned in the plates Vaḍavāḍa, the place of king's encampment has been identified with "Bedvāḍa," south-east of Lalitpur. The village Kakaḍāḍaha which was the scene of battle may be identified with Kakarwa about 20 miles to the south-east of Lalitpur on the ground that it is referred to in another inscription as Kakaradaha in the Vaḍavāḍi region. The two villages given are Lohasihāṇi in the Vikrauni territory and Kāḍoha in the Pāṇiuli territory of Kadoa near Garra, the place where the copper-plates were found. The chief historical interest of these plates lies in the fact that they enable us to follow the fortunes of the Chandellas after their defeat, it being clear now that Trailokyavarman did after all succeed to some extent in re-establishing the lost glories of his dynasty. The Curator prepared and sent for publication in the *Numismatic Supplement* three notes (1) on a gold mohar of Akbar, mint Jaunpur, 971 H., (2) on a fine silver Niṣār of Shāh Jahān, mint Akbarnagar, 1065 H., and (3) on a gold coin of Chandragupta II forming a new variety of archer type.

A collection of 63 coins belonging to the Head Master, Harish Chandra High School, Benares, was sent to the Curator by the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for examination and report. They were examined, arranged, and returned with a note. Twenty-eight coins sent by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, were also classified and described for the Phayre Museum, Rangoon.

In December Mr. T. Strinivas, retired Bar-at-Law, Curator of Hyderabad Museum, was deputed by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to study the Lucknow Museum for two weeks. Every facility was given him.

5. *Acquisitions.*—The accessions for the year under report number 459, of which 387 were presents. They fall under the following sections:—

Archaeology ...	...	...	22
Numismatics including 1 medal ...	...	...	244
Natural history...	...	...	130
Picture gallery...	...	...	2
Ethnography ...	...	...	61
Total	...	...	459

6. *Archaeology.*—Like the preceding this year has witnessed the acquisition of some rare sculptures and other objects of antiquarian value. The collection of eight Gandhāra and four Magadha sculptures generously presented to the Museum by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, though mostly consisting of fragmentary images was a welcome addition to the Buddhist section wherein Gandhāra art had been poorly represented by two fragmentary statues. The most interesting of the Gandhāra pieces represents an image of a standing Buddha with missing hands. Above the Ūṇā on the forehead is a large hollow which originally must have been ornamented with a precious jewel. The pedestal shows the rare fire altar with two worshippers standing in adoration on either side. This together with the calm expression, fine drapery, and general finish rank the sculpture among the finest productions of the school.

Among the Magadha sculptures is an image of crowned Buddha seated inside a niche in a teaching attitude (*Dharmachakra mudrā*). On top is a Dhyāni Buddha and on the pedestal two deers are represented with a wheel between which leave no shadow of doubt as to the identity of the main figure which though crowned must be a Buddha. Such representations of Buddha though rare are not unknown in the Magadha school.

Next comes a fragment from an image of Avalōkitēśvara showing Hayagrīva standing with his left hand resting over a cudgel (*Khatvāṅg*) and wearing a Brahmanical thread of snakes. The attributes are faithfully depicted. The locks of hair rise in flames, the right hand with the first finger is up-raised in *vinita mudrā*. The general pose is threatening. To the Brahmanical section was added an image of Vishnu from Surtagadh, district Basti, the only piece yet acquired from the district. Resembling in fabric and workmanship the medieval sculptures of Gorakhpur it has a peculiar interest of its own in so far as it depicts only four out of the ten incarnations (*avatārs*) of Vishnu which are generally carved round the main figure. The Boar and the Buddha appear prominently on the right and the Manlion and the Kalki on the left. Of the two attendants standing on either side, one holds a fly whisk and the other a snake?

Among other objects of general interest may be mentioned a gold amulet in two pieces portraying a scene from Krishna's childhood, a silver ornamental badge (*partilā*) worn by Oudh Kings, and a brass astrolabe used for measuring the meridian of the sun and the moon and for observing the position of stars.

7. *Numismatics.*—The coin cabinet was enriched by the addition of 243 coins, of which eleven were purchased from Museum funds and two hundred and thirty-two presented by Provincial Governments and other individuals named in appendix B. The eleven coins purchased consist of a gold mohar of Akbar, Jaunpur mint, a copper coin of Satymitra, and nine silver Indo-Greek coins representing rare types of Helmeted Heliokles, Strato, and Strato Agathokleia. Among the coins acquired as gifts were 12 gold, 188 silver, and 32 copper or billon. The gold coins include three Gaṅgeya-deva, four Govinda Chandradeva, two Mughals, and one each of the E. I. Co., (in the name of Shāh Ālam II), Madras Star pagoda, and Mysore coin of Krishna Raja.

Appendix I

The silver coins include 16 punch marked, four Vighrahapāla drammas, 28 Pathans (Muḥammad III ibn Tughlak and Sher Shāh), 5 Bengal rulers (Ghiyās-ud-dīn Mahmūd, 'Alāuddin Husain Shāh, Naṣiruddin Naṣrat Shāh), 127 Mughals (Akbar, Jahāngir, Jahāngir-Nurjahān, Shāh Jahān, Shāh Shuja', Aurangzeb, Jahāndār Shāh, Farrukhsiyar, Rafia'-d-darjāt, Shāh Jahān II, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh Bahādur, Shāh Ālam II), and 8 miscellaneous. The copper coins represent 20 Pathans ('Alāuddin Muḥammad Shāh II, Ghiyās-uddin Tughlaq I, Muḥammad III ibn Tughlaq) and 12 miscellaneous. A replica of a medal struck by the Germans illustrating the sinking of the Lusitania described in paragraph 3 has kindly been presented to the Museum by the Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn.

8. *Report on the operations of the United Provinces Coin Committee for the year 1918-19.*—During the year the members present were—

Mr. Nelson Wright (absent),
Mr. R. Burn,
Mr. C. J. Brown,
Lt.-Col. Nevill, and
Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, *Secretary*.

During the year 31 cases of Treasure Trove were dealt with. There were 3,461 coins (321 gold, 772 silver, and 2,368 copper or billon). Of these all but 80 silver coins of the East India Company were sent to Mr. Campbell for examination. Coins came from 23 districts, viz., Meerut, Aligarh, Muttra, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Basti, Rae Bareilly, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Banda, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Naini Tal, Unao, Hardoi, Partabgarh, and Bara Banki, the last eight districts reporting two cases each.

Distribution was effected as follows :—

Lucknow Museum	...	7 Medieval A, 2 Mughal A, 1 E.I. Coy. A, 16 Ancient R, 3 Pathan R, 66 Mughal R, 17 Pathan A.
Indian Museum	...	44 Mughal R, 1 Oudh R, 4 Pathan A.
Delhi Museum	...	5 Pathan R, 81 Mughal R, 23 Pathan A.
Madras Museum	...	1 Pathan R, 11 Mughal R, 1 Oudh R, 3 Pathan A.
Lahore Museum	...	20 Mughal R, 3 Pathan A.

Nagpur	...	...	15	Mughal	Æ.	7	Pathan	Æ.
Public Library, Shillong	...	...	1	Medieval	Æ.	20	Mughal	Æ.
Poona Museum	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	13	Mughal	Æ.
Peshawar	...	...	1	Medieval	Æ.	8	Mughal	Æ.
Quetta	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	7	Mughal	Æ.
Ajmer	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	4	Mughal	Æ.
Rangoon	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	1	Pathan	Æ.
						7	Pathan	Æ.
Patna	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	1	Pathan	Æ.
						10	Mughal	Æ.
						9	Oudh	Æ.
						12	Pathan	Æ.
Dacca	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	15	Mughal	Æ.
Bombay Branch R.A.S.	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	2	Mughal	Æ.
British Museum	...	...	2	Mughal	Æ.			
Aligarh	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	2	Mughal	Æ.
Muir College	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	2	Mughal	Æ.
Fitz William	...	...	2	Medieval	Æ.	8	Mughal	Æ.
Decipherer	...	...	3	Medieval	Æ.	8	Mughal	Æ.
						28	Pathan	Æ.
For sale at Lucknow	...	...	60	Medieval	Æ.	37	Mughal	Æ.
Returned to sender	...	...	219	Medieval	Æ.	7	E. I. Coy.	Æ.
						44	Ancient	Æ.
						4	Medieval	Æ.
						10	Pathan	Æ.
						185	Mughal	Æ.
						5	Oudh	Æ.
						107	E. I. Coy.	Æ.
						1557	Pathan	Æ.
						90	Mughal	Æ.
						1	E. I. Coy.	Æ.

The bulk of the coins are Pathan billon and Mughal silver. Of the former none are of any rarity. A Shahjahan square area rupee of Ujain, an Ahmad Shah rupee of Qanauj, and Shah Alam II rupee of Asafnagar, Bisauli, Muhammadnagar, Tanda, Mustafabad, and Nasrullahnagar are the only ones with a pretence to rarity. A number of Moradabad rupees of dates 1190 to 1193 A. H. were found. Our latest date hitherto published for this mint is 1189. A silver rupee of Muhammad bin Tughlak, similar to Indian Museum Catalogue no. 321 but with its reverse in a square area and the names of the successors on the segments is of a new type. The margin is unfortunately too defective to give the mint. Two other rupees of this Sultan in the same find—one of Satganw and one of Delhi of type Thomas 180—are somewhat uncommon.

The finds therefore produced very little of interest during the year.

The coins sent for sale at Lucknow are mostly for distribution to Native States. An inspection of the catalogue of those States which have answered our request shows that no State has a collection of any value; most collections are unarranged, and many of them have no coins save those they have obtained from us. The Lucknow Museum has received no coin from a Native State under the Government of India scheme, so the arrangement is a very one-sided one. There is in my opinion no justification for giving the Darbars priority over private collectors, as we now have to do.

Hitherto it has been customary to allot for sale at Lucknow coins of numismatic value irrespective of whether they have been confiscated as unreported Treasure Trove, or are paid for by Government when properly reported. In future I think only the former should be taken for sale as there is little justification for Government spending money for the benefit of the Darbars from whom we get nothing in return.

If this suggestion is approved it will be necessary to ask District Officers when sending up cases to state if the find has been or is being confiscated or not.

The Catalogue of the Mughal cabinet has been brought up to date by Mr. Brown. Government having now allotted the necessary funds, Mr. Campbell will arrange for its publication by the Clarendon Press during the ensuing year.

The Curator has made considerable progress in preparing working catalogues of the Gupta and Pathan coins and will shortly deal with the ancient ones.

9. *Natural History.*—The most instructive and useful addition is a loan collection of birds' eggs made by Mr. W. H. Mathews of the Indian Police Department. It is neatly labelled, arranged, and exhibited inside a show case. It consists of 129 varieties, of which a few are rare. Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, I.C.S., kindly sent us an eagle to replace an old specimen. Two large show cases were provided to accommodate most of the mammals presented last year by His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur of Dungarpur, Rajputana. These cases will, however, be provided with glass as soon as it can be had a little cheaper. The section is a very popular one and it is desirable that some of the time-worn zoological and biological specimens displayed should be renewed and re-labelled and the section kept in good order, as long as it forms an integral part of the Museum.

10. *Picture gallery*.—Two paintings were purchased from Museum funds. One represents the portrait of Shahzadi Turan and the other that of Rani Lakshmi Bai. These pictures have some ethnographic interest as showing the art and manners of the period belonging to about the middle of last century.

To economise wall space required for the expansion of the Ethnographic court, five revolving stands have been provided for displaying photographs which were so far exhibited on glazed stands placed against wall. The stands consist of four frames which swing on the central revolving shaft and provide sufficient room for the display of 16 photographs of fair size.

11. *Ethnography*.—The Ethnographic court, started in the year 1914, has developed considerably. The entire southern gallery originally allotted for it having been filled up, the section is expanding in the corresponding northern gallery. Additional room is also being arranged for by converting the verandah above the main portico into a room. Three wall cases measuring 9' 10" x 4' 7" x 7' 7" have been provided for display of new exhibits.

The additions number 61, of which 56 were purchased and 5 presented. They may be classed under musical instruments, puppet show figures, clay models of religious sects, head dresses, and accoutrements of aborigines. Of the musical instruments two, a *murchang* and the other a *qānūn*, are particularly interesting. The former is a simple steel instrument resembling the upper half of a trident. It is played by a peculiar movement of the lips and fingers which vibrate against the left upper lip and results in shearing off the moustache. The latter is a stringed instrument resembling somewhat the modern harp by which it has probably been ousted and has now become obsolete. It is a resounding semicircular hollow played by a plectrum (*javāri*) and is productive of a melodious high-pitched music.

The set of Kathputli figures used in the Indian puppet show has probably some historic interest inasmuch as the play attempts to depict a scene at Akbar's court probably in commemoration of the even-handed justice of the Great Emperor and the inimitable natural wit of Birbal. The figures are made of papiermaché and cloth which have no pretensions to art. But the interest and peculiarity of the play lies chiefly in their movement on the stage by the dexterous manipulation of the juggler with the aid of invisible hair which never fails to excite the admiration of spectators. This play is becoming more or less obsolete and is now confined only to some isolated families in Lucknow and perhaps elsewhere in the Province.

As for the dress and accoutrements of primitive tribes, the Curator during his tour in Gorakhpur district visited the tracts inhabited by Tharus along the Nepal frontier. He collected some typical ornaments which compared with those from Khatema, district Pilibhit (collected some years ago) show that the Tharus inhabiting Gorakhpur Tarai are more advanced in civilization than their brethren in Pilibhit district. Three old anklets—one of lead and two of bronze—presented by the Collector of Gorakhpur are very interesting. Probably they were once worn by ancient Tharus. A set of 15 turbans showing various styles of head-dresses made at Muttra, two copper *yantras* or charms for propitiating gods from Benares, and six clay models illustrating religious sects of *sādhus* from Lucknow were also added to the section. Two life-size models of the aboriginal tribe of Majhwar inhabiting South Mirzapur were under preparation. Naturally this section attracts most lively interest among visitors and has contributed largely towards regaining the popularity which the Museum lost during the period of its re-organization.

12. *Library*.—The accessions to the Reference Library comprising books, pamphlets, reports, and periodicals number about 60, of which 15 were purchased and the rest presented. Some of the more important additions include—

A History of Architecture by Professors Banister Fletcher and Banister F. Fletcher;

Buddhist Records of the Western World by Beal.

The History of Aryan Rule in India by E. B. Havell.

The Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus by Rajendranath Seal.

The Indo-Aryan Races by Ramāprasād Chanda, Pt. I.

The Lipimāla or Palaeography of India by G. H. Ojha.

The Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh by G. R. Kaye.

A Guide to Sanchi by Sir John Marshall.

A Bird Calendar for Northern India by D. Dewar.

Indian Painting by Percy Brown.

Numismata Orientalia, Coins of the Urtuki Turkomans by Stanley Lane Poole.

Numismata Orientalia, Part I, Ancient Indian Weights by Edward Thomas, F.R.S.

Appendix C.

13. *Visitors*.—The total number of visitors was 149,299 (including 2,534 *pardashin ladies*); a figure which is the highest on record since the re-organization of the Museum in 1911. Compared with last year, there is an increase of 15,384 which is partly due to the influx of visitors during the Exhibition week and partly to the growing interest of the people. Among eminent and distinguished visitors may be mentioned the Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces; Sir Marc Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., Litt., D.Sc., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle; Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N.C., and G. R. Kaye, Esq., of the Bureau of Education, Simla.

Appendix A.

14. *Finances*.—The receipts of the year derived partly by municipal contributions and partly by sale of grass, photos, coins, etc., amounted to Rs. 253 and the expenditure to Rs. 13,080. Deducting receipts from expenditure the net cost to Government of maintaining the institution during the year amounts to Rs. 12,827.

15. *Sarnath and other Local Museums*.—The Curator visited Sarnath Archaeological Museum twice in his capacity of Honorary Curator: once in November and a second time in March. During his first visit he assisted the Curator of Hyderabad Museum who was deputed there by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government to study monuments and relics at Sarnath. Under the expert guidance of Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, N.C., the Sarnath Museum is in a flourishing condition and is steadily expanding by the additions of finds from excavations on the site which among other objects have recently yielded a series of stone stupas. The United Provinces Government have sanctioned the entertainment of an educated custodian for the care of Sarnath Museum. The Curator inspected the Fyzabad Museum and made some useful suggestions. He prepared some labels for zoological specimens and recommended their re-arrangement on scientific lines.

16. *General*.—The Curator was out for 52 days on tour during the year under review. He visited Hardwar, Muttra, Fyzabad, Benares, Basti, Gorakhpur, and Calcutta. At Basti the Curator was informed of the existence of an image of Vishnu at Surtagadh, about 12 miles north of Basti, by Munshi Girjanandan, Supervisor Qanungo, Basti. The image on inspection appeared to be of sufficient archaeological interest and was acquired through the kindness and exertions of the Collector. It may be mentioned that the interest and services of Munshi Girjanandan in this connection deserve appreciation. In Gorakhpur district the Curator visited certain places to study Tharus who inhabited certain tappas of the tahsil and collected a few typical ornaments and other objects of Ethnographic interest. In February he was deputed for about a week to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, to inspect the spare Gandhāra fragments and select a few for the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. A dozen sculptures were selected and secured including three rare ones which have already been described in paragraph 6. The thanks of my Committee are due to the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for their valuable gift.

L. C. PORTER,

President.

APPENDIX A.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH, 14.)

Showing receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

Heads.	Actuals of the previous year 1917-18.	Budget Estimate of the year under report, 1918-19.	Actuals of the year under report, 1918-19.
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS.			
Contribution by municipal and district boards ...	141	150	159
Miscellaneous	117	250	94
Total, Receipts ...	258	400	253
CHARGES.			
<i>Salaries.</i>			
Curator	3,329	3,900	1,499
Acting allowance to Offg. Curator ...	...	...	436
Total Salaries ...	3,329	3,900	1,935
<i>Establishment.</i>			
Supervisor	1,080	1,140	1,130
Clerks, Photographer-Draftsman and Taxidermist ...	1,632	1,692	1,602
Servants	1,471	1,260	1,430
Female attendants	9	...	...
Total, Establishment ...	4,192	4,092	4,162
<i>Allowances.</i>			
Travelling allowance	839	800	507
Compensation for dearness of provisions ...	...	...	243
War allowance ... ..	...	...	19
Total, Allowances ...	839	800	769
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Formation of Ethnographic court	1,534	1,500	1,489
Acquisition of specimens	1,391	1,200	1,153
Preservation of specimens	332	300	307
Library	450	400	279
New cases and furniture	600	600	600
Hot and cold weather charges	134	150	133
Clothing of peons	180	180	90
Miscellaneous (pay of menials, water-rate, etc.) ...	1,896	2,127	2,163
Total, Contingencies ...	6,517	6,457	6,214
Total, Charges ...	14,877	15,249	13,080

APPENDIX B.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPHS 6, 7, 9, AND 11.)

List of donors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, for the year ending 31st March, 1919.

Sections of the Museum.	Name of donor.	Number and description of articles presented.
• <i>Archaeology</i>	Government, United Provinces ...	4 seals and 1 gold amulet in two pieces.
	The Collector of Basti ...	1 image of Vishnu.
	The Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta	8 Gandhara and 4 Magadha sculptures.
<i>Numismatics</i>	The Government of United Provinces ...	10 gold, 119 silver, and 17 copper coins
	The Government of Bihar and Orissa ...	36 silver coins.
	The Government of Bengal ...	7 silver coins.
	The Government of Bombay, through the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society.	1 gold and 3 silver coins.
	The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, Mandalay.	6 silver coins.
	The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, Poona.	8 silver coins.
	The Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Frontier Circle, Peshawar.	3 silver coins.
	The Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, Nagpur.	4 silver and 3 billon coins.
	The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.	1 gold coin.
	M. Hashmat Ullah Khan, Record-Keeper, High Court, Hyderabad Deccan.	2 silver and 12 copper coins.
<i>Natural History.</i> <i>Ethnography</i>	The Hon'ble Mr. R. Burn, C.S.I., I.C.S. ...	1 replica of a medal.
	W. E. M. Campbell, Esq., I.C.S., ...	1 eagle.
	The Collector, Gorakhpur ...	3 anklets.
	Sirmai and Ajodhya, Nautanwa Bazar, Gorakhpur.	1 <i>genduri</i> and fan used by Tharu females.

APPENDIX C.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 13.)

Statement showing the number of visitors to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1919.

Months.						Number of visitors.	Pardanashin ladies
April	1918	...	...	...	...	7,732	162
May	"	...	...	...	...	11,660	130
June*	"	...	...	...	...	8,047	150
July	"	...	...	...	..	9,039	76
August	"	...	...	...	...	8,149	135
September	"	...	...	...	...	7,785	160
October	"	...	...	..	...	8,507	88
November	"	...	...	...	...	9,952	19
December	"	...	...	...	...	12,091	41
January	1919	...	...	...	...	23,056	1,216
February	"	...	...	...	...	24,247	304
March	"	...	...	...	...	16,500	53
Total					...	146,765	2,534

APPENDIX D.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1919.

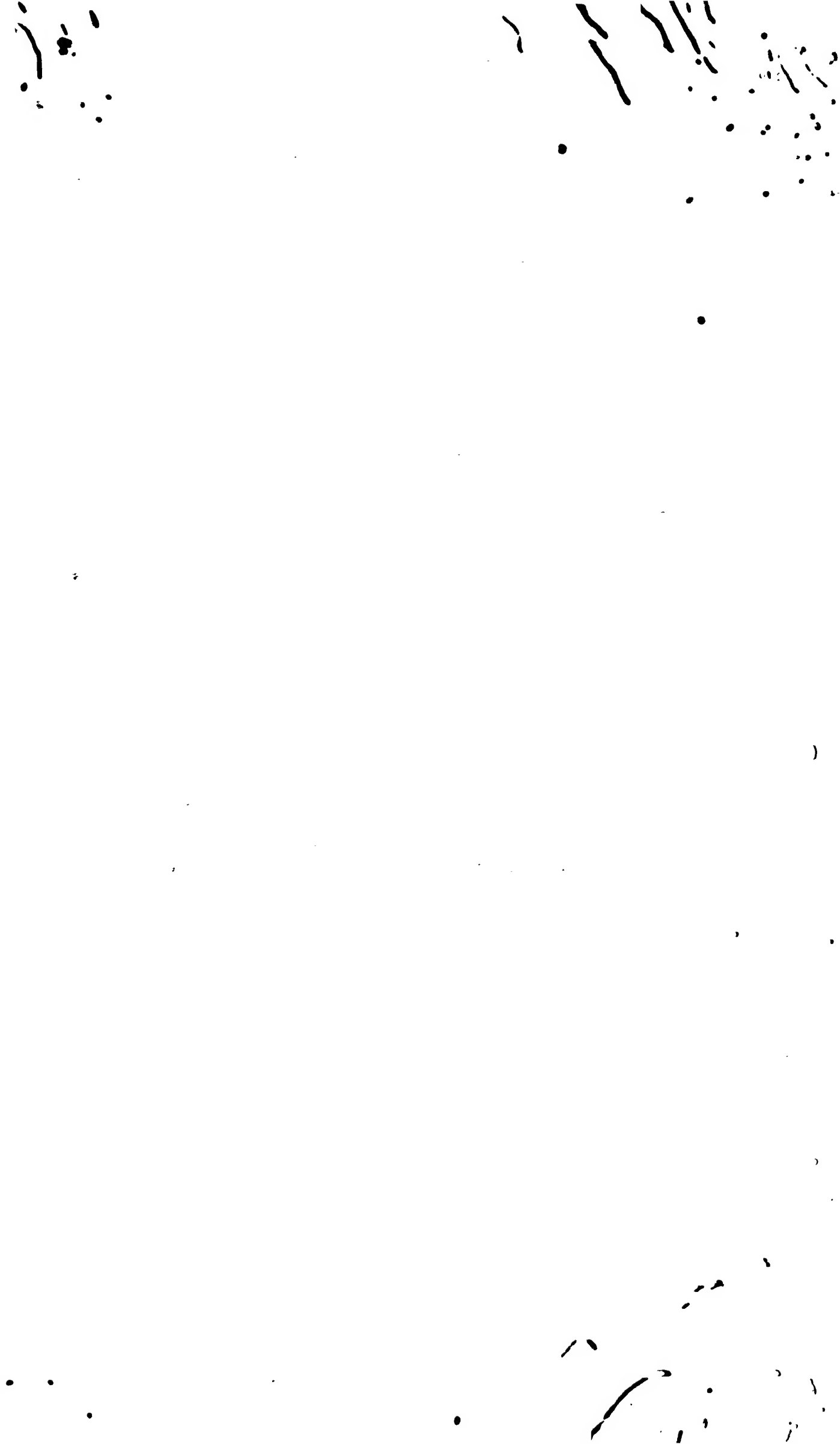
Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<i>Gandhāra sculptures.</i>			
1. Standing image (3' 1" × 1' 2") of Buddha; hands and portion of halo broken. Above the <i>ūrṇā</i> on forehead is a big hollow originally set with a jewel. The pedestal bears the fire altar, with two attendants standing in adoration on either side.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	
2. Seated image of Buddha (2' 2" × 1' 4") in <i>dharmachakramudrā</i> with a plain halo behind. Right elbow, knee, and pedestal broken.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
3. Buddha (14" × 10") seated in preaching attitude.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
4. Frieze (8½" × 6") showing Buddha seated under the Bodhi tree with gods on either side.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
5. Standing image (2' 7" × 9") of Bodhisattva with broken hands and pedestal. The ornaments are carved in bold relief.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
6. Image (1' 7" × 1' 2") of Bodhisattva with hands and portion below navel missing. He has elongated ear-lobes and wears ear-rings and the locks of his hair are dressed sideways.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
7. Fragment (13" × 6") probably of a door-jamb showing a devotee (<i>upāsaka</i>) kneeling on a lotus seat.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
8. Fragmentary door-jamb (16" × 3½") with lozenge pattern and beaded border ornament.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
<i>Magadha sculptures.</i>			
9. Fragment (2' × 1') showing Hayagrīva with left foot raised standing with his left hand placed over a cudgel and right hand with pointed finger upraised in <i>vinītamudrā</i> , viz., calling attention. He wears a Brahmanical thread of snakes. Locks of hair radiate over the head like an orb. The general attitude shows fury. Below pedestal is a worshipper kneeling to left with folded hands.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

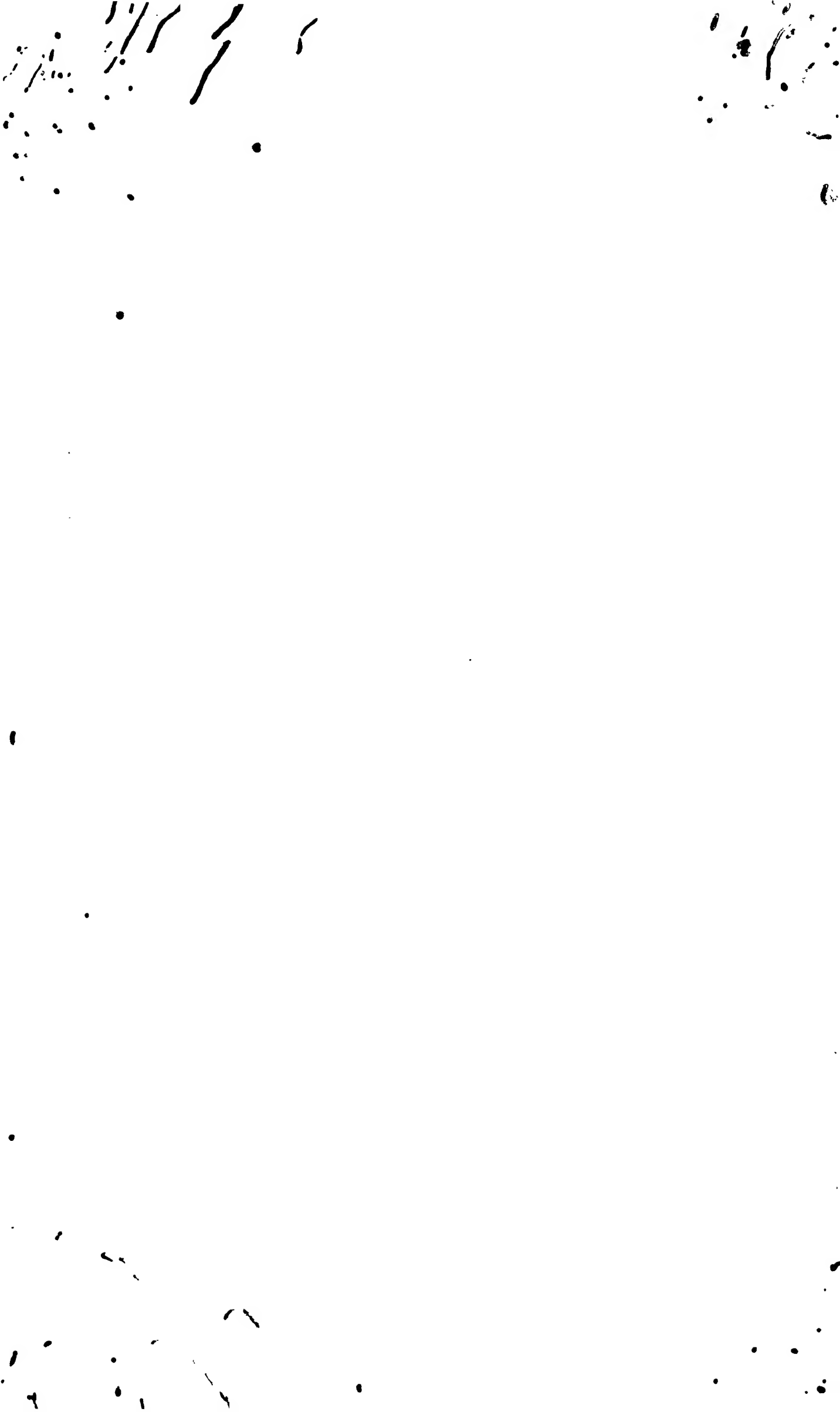
APPENDIX D.

(SEE REPORT, PARAGRAPH 6.)

List of objects of Archaeological interest deposited in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, during the year ending 31st March, 1919—(concluded).

Description.	Locality.	Donor or contributor.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
10. Sculpture (16" × 10½") showing crowned Buddha seated on a lotus inside a niche in <i>Dharmachakramudrā</i> . On top we notice a Dhyani Buddha and on the pedestal a wheel with deer on either side.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta.	
11. Image (2' 1" × 1' 3") of Śiva holding the usual attributes with Pārvati seated in his lap. The bull and the lion appear prominently on the pedestal.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
12. Fragmentary door lintel (2' × 8") showing five Buddhas seated in a row under arches in various attitudes. The recessed ends are broken but show two similar figures to left and one to right.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
13. Silver badge (4" × 3") or <i>partā</i> worn by Oudh Kings.	Lucknow ...	Purchased.	
14. Brass astrolabe (diam. 5/16") engraved in Devanagari characters with four interior plates for taking solar and lunar altitude.	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
15. Estampage of an inscription on the pedestal of the colossal Nirvana statue of Buddha.	Kasia, district Gorakhpur.	Acquired by Curator.	
16. Steel hatchet (5½" × 5½") ...	Ballia ...	Purchased.	
17. Gold amulet (1½" × 1½") in two pieces one showing a seated female with child in arms and the other a few cows grazing.	Benares district.	Government, United Provinces, Miscellaneous department.	
18. Sandstone image (2' 3" × 1' 3") of Vishnu with the usual attributes showing only the Boar, Manlion, Buddha, and Kalki incarnations on the sides.	Surtagadh, district Basti.	The Collector of Gorakhpur.	
19—22. Four seals (one silver, two brass, and one stone) of Nawab Ferozjang.	Farrukhabad district.	Government, United Provinces.	







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